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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851)
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April 21, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 70 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 97

April 21, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 93

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.77.

7642 日一初月三

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1917.

大拜禮 號一廿月四亥海曆 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
436 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AMERICA'S ENTRY.

Concentration on Shipbuilding.

London, April 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, announces that he is considering the temporary suspension of the construction of capital warships, in order to concentrate on the building of merchantmen.

Nicaragua's Approval.

London, April 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says Nicaragua has notified her approval of the United States' declaration of war against Germany.

The Raising of Troops.

London, April 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate has reported in favour of the selective draft system for the raising of troops. He says:—"It would be folly at this late day, in the light of Britain's experience, for us to begin with volunteering."

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

British Gain More Ground.

London, April 20.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—"We gained ground last night in the neighbourhood of Villers-Guislain."

THE PIRATES.

Ship Robbed and Lifeboats Fired On.

London, April 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Christiania, an enquiry into the sinking of the Norwegian steamer *Sir*, confirms the report that the submarine fired on the lifeboats, while the German sailors robbed the ship. Four of the crew were killed in the lifeboats.

THE CHANGES IN RUSSIA.

French Mission's Visit.

London, April 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the French Mission which is bound for Petrograd includes M. Thomas, Minister of Munitions.

American-Russians' Appeal.

London, April 20.

A New York message says that the Committee of the leading American-Russian Socialists has telegraphed to M. Kerensky urging that every effort be made to prevent the conclusion of a separate peace with Germany, which would only result in the increase of militarism and delay the social revolution.

FRENCH SHIPPING AND SUBMARINISM.

London, April 20.

A French official message states:—"The arrivals of ships during the week ending April 15 were 750. There were 803 sailings. Four vessels were sunk, and five unsuccessful attacks were made."

SULTAN HONOURED FOR BRAVERY.

London, April 20.

Great amusement has been caused by a telegram from Constantinople which says that Prince Cyril, on behalf of the King of Bulgaria, has presented the Sultan with an Order for bravery.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Petrograd, April 20.

The General Staff communicates that the Germans are concentrating naval and military forces on the northern front.

Numerous transports, including river steamers, have assembled at Baltic ports.

A portion of the Fleet, Kiel for Danzig, whence they have proceeded to Libau.

It is opined that the Germans are contemplating a descent on the rear of the Russian right flank in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Finland, threatening Petrograd.

SPANISH POLITICAL CRISIS.

Madrid, April 20.

Don Prieto, President of the Senate, has formed a Cabinet.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

Irresistible March of the French.

London, April 20.

A French communique says: Between the Somme and the Oise there has been lively artillery firing. The enemy north of the Aisne, under vigorous pressure, continued his retreat towards Chemin Dames. We occupied the villages of Aisy, Jouy and Laffaux and captured Fort Conde. We maintain close contact with the enemy. We captured, after a sharp action, a strong point north of Hurlbise, taking five hundred prisoners and two guns. We greatly progressed west of Berniercourt. A most violent artillery duel has been in progress in Champagne. In Moronvillers and Massif we extended our positions north of Mont Haut and repulsed two counter-attacks. We brilliantly carried a strongly fortified trench system on a front of two kilometres connecting Auberville Woods and Moronvillers, and drove the enemy back towards the outskirts of Vandescourt, taking one hundred and fifty prisoners. Our artillery is active on the left of the Meuse in the direction of Northomme.

The New Assault.

London, April 20.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:—"The French are entirely satisfied with the results of their new offensive up to the present. The capture of the Ostel-Courtocon line is of first rate importance. Those places were formidably strong positions and the compulsory retirement of the enemy impeded their most powerfully organised line from Vaux Aillon to Port-de-Conde. The capture of Nanteuil la Forêt threatens the centre of the enemy defence system. The whole enemy line facing the west is threatened from the rear by the capture of Vailly and the advance beyond Ostel. The Germans are bitterly contesting every yard of ground and crowd their lines with men fighting until the last moment. They are often obliged to abandon their guns. Two divisions which counter-attacked Juvincourt were literally cut to pieces by the French artillery. Eighteen new divisions have been identified from the prisoners taken since the beginning of the battle."

ANCORE DEATH-TRAP.

Retreat Forced Upon The Germans.

With the British Army, March 4.

—Some thing was said in a telegram yesterday of the spectacle of the German deserted lines towards Bapaume. We should all endure to hear what others have endured to suffer, and some further details of this battle field will give a more real explanation of the German retreat than the most perfect theory of it why and wherefore. It has been said and is being carried out with mathematical precision, but no one will see the battle in terms of diagrams and theories who is unaware of the muddle and tangle of the graveyard labyrinth from which the enemy had in real horror and disgust.

The enemy, driven down the hill to the valley in front of Bapaume, was so hammered day in and day out by our powerful artillery that he built few alleys of communication, and had much ado to keep his fighting and support trenches. He did nothing which military necessity did not compel. Men were killed by shell-fire in trenches and alleys, men were sniped in the open by sharpshooters and indirect machine gun fire. Some of the dead in the trenches were thrown out on to the parapet or over and left there, sometimes half covered by trench repairs, throwing out mud, sometimes left untouched by sheltering earth. Those who fell in the open were left where they fell. If they were wounded they were still left, and sometimes, dragging themselves away, were drowned in the shell made marshes. Night and day platoons going up and coming down stumbled through new material at each venture.

When the word was given to leave the sepulchral swamp of daily death the men went rather too quickly, as if indeed the pestilence were behind them, and the villages of Le Barque and Ligny-Thillory were thus lost by mistake. So they attempted a counter-attack. Four bodies of men advanced from different directions in the German trenches.

The enemy now generally prefers to counter by means of a number of separated units converging on one spot.

One attacking platoon just 40 strong met a patrol of six of our soldiers, took them prisoners, and went back with them, as they supposed. But they had lost their bearings, and the whole of the 48 landed in the midst of our lines. The 40 became prisoners, the six were free again. One of the other attacking groups was annihilated by our fire, and another fell back, a small remnant.

During this retreat we have on the whole taken very few prisoners, even wounded prisoners. So thorough was the clearance in Gommecourt that only one man—and he was blind—fell into our hands. The citadel of Serre was not less completely cleared, but neither Gommecourt nor Serre was voluntarily abandoned. Life there was unendurable in itself, and in a military sense impossible. The danger of a moral collapse was imminent. Flight was the only possible alternative to defeat.

From these sloughs and salients and sepulchres the German soldier looked back as we now look forward to gentle hills green and pretty with the work of cultivation, and dotted with undamaged villages. He was told that among these he would be safe from shells and infantry attack, and that every desirable communication line had been tunnelled out by captive workmen.

With some cunning the retreat has been used as a method of retreating confidence in the soldier as well as saving men. It may have some such effect; it has certainly saved the German army for the moment, and in this place from a pitiable defeat. But there is scarcely a German soldier over the line who has not known the depths of the terrors of war and does not harbour a lasting dread of our artillery. He is a worse soldier alone, not confidence, and only under the cover of victory will the full extent of the retreat be acknowledged to the public. Where will he seek that victory?—*Manchester Guardian* correspondent.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

"Hindenburg's Policy of Evacuation."

London, April 20.

The latest French communique shows that the French have extinguished the salient south-west of Leon and conquered the plateau, and from Jouy and Aisy, its highest points, they have a commanding observation over Chemin Dames and the great road running from Laffaux west to Craonne. On the east the country from the road slopes downward to Leon, the citadel of which rises abruptly for five hundred feet from the plain. West of Leon is the powerful fort of Laniscourt which protects the outlet from that huge obstacle, St. Gobain Forest. As there have been no recent reports of fighting at Coucy or other points fronting St. Gobain it would appear that the French are engaged on a movement between Laffaux and Craonne which is designed to turn St. Gobain.

The fighting is again general along the whole front from Soissons to Auberville and east of Rheims. The progress on Berniercourt marks a further stage in the envelopment of Brimont, which is south of Berniercourt and north of Coucy mentioned yesterday morning. While the conquest of the dominating positions has broken the Moronvillers country, regarded by the French themselves as impregnable, it not merely deprives the Germans of their most important observation points but threatens the forts overlooking Rheims from the East.

The German press comments on the battle, while professing that the Allies have not attained the great objectives ascribed to them by the German communique, explain to their readers that the Hindenburg policy of evacuation of front positions is the only remedy against the Anglo-French enormous superiority of men and materials.

Congratulations from Russia.

Paris, April 20.

General Alexieff, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, has telegraphed to General Nivelle the Russian Army's joy on learning of the magnificent French successes. "Its ardent wish is that these efforts in which the Russian army has resolved to participate at the earliest moment will be crowned with final triumph."

General Nivelle replied congratulating General Alexieff on his definite appointment as Commander-in-Chief and says that the French Army will rejoice to learn that the Russian Army will soon join their efforts against the common enemy.

GERMANY'S MERCANTILE MARINE.

Demand for Surrender of Whole Fleet.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping in London last month resolutions were carried recording the debt owed by the nation to the Royal and Allied navies and to the Auxiliary Forces, and viewing with great satisfaction the recognition given by the Government to the services of the mercantile marine. The members also pledged themselves to bear their part in co-operation with the State in providing for the maintenance of those left helpless through the loss of their natural protectors as a result of the hostile operations.

Mr. T. Paterson Purdie, president of the Clyde Steamship Owners' Association, who seconded, read a letter which he had received from Sir John Jellicoe, who stated:—

"The terms of the resolution are such as to appeal not only to the Chamber of Shipping but to the whole nation. The Royal and Allied Navies and the mercantile marine are working together to overcome the greatest menace with which this country and the Allies have ever been faced, and the heroism shown by officers and men of the mercantile marine in their unflinching resolution deserve not only the confidence but the gratitude and sincerest admiration of the whole nation."

Mr. William H. Rastburn, of Glasgow, in his presidential address, said that the new and barbarous method of sea warfare as practised by the enemy, and played a certain amount of havoc, but he should think there would be no more interesting and marvellous revelation when the war was over than the history of the methods by which this menace had been coped with. Though the losses to Allied shipping during the last two or three months had been serious there was nothing alarming in the situation. Serious work had been done in the past.

was, the losses which were being inflicted were a very small percentage of the total arrivals and sailings.

On the question of tonnage supply they all recognised that the Admiralty must have the first call upon shipbuilders and engineers, but if Admiralty and commercial work had been properly and discriminately distributed things would not have been in the unsatisfactory condition which they were to-day. There was not only scarcity of material, but scarcity of men, and there was no use disguising the fact that the amount of work put in a week was much less than it ought to be. The amount of tonnage likely to be turned out this year would be very considerable, though far short of what it ought to be. Scarcely less important than shipbuilding was the work of repairing "lame ducks." The men were making enormous wages and giving less and less work in return.

As to the loading and discharging of ships, the position was very much better, but there was still room for improvement, especially in some of the allied ports. There was now much less cause for complaint against the Admiralty in respect of its management of requisitioned ships, but under State control it was futile to expect that the same efficient use could be got out of shipping as if the management were entirely in the shipowners' hands.

They had hailed with satisfaction the vigour with which the Admiralty were now having merchant ships armed. They had been begging for guns for more than a year, as they believed this to be one of the best preventative of U-boat attack.

Were they too sanguine in expecting that one of the conditions of peace would be the handing over by the enemy of their entire mercantile fleets, which amounted to a very considerable total? Why should any compensation be shown to a nation whose record on the high seas surpassed in infamy anything ever perpetrated? For the last 12 months a continuous crusade had been waged against shipowners, who had been accused of supplying

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Hongkong Gymkhana Club—First meeting of the Season.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Hongkong School Sports.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Monday, April 23.

St. George's Day celebrations in Hongkong.

the nation. The high price of almost every commodity was set down as the direct outcome of high freights. No regard seemed to be given to the immense and indispensable services which the British mercantile marine had rendered.

Speaking for the general body of shipowners, he said unambiguously that these high freights had been as much a matter of concern to them as to any section of the community. They never liked them, and would have been much happier had it been possible for a moderate level to have been maintained. He had always believed nationalisation of shipping to be the last undertaking that any sane State would embark on. The only instance in which it had been attempted was in Western Australia, where it had proved a ghastly failure.

Mr. W. Ransiman was present, and the President paid him a warm tribute, acknowledging the courtesy of the officials of the various State Departments which had received the Chamber's representations, and stating that they must not lose a chance of expressing their high appreciation of Mr. Ransiman's unwearied labours and the practical knowledge which distinguished his handling of shipping affairs during his term of office.

In proposing the re-election, which was carried, Mr. Rastburn as president, Sir Kenneth Anderson said that in the future they would have to keep a closer eye on the wider aspects of shipping from a continuous survey of the state of the race in international competition for maritime traffic.

Sir Edward Hain moved a resolution recording the opinion that the output of mercantile tonnage fell far short of what should and might have been constructed if foresight had been exercised, and urging the Government to see that such steps as were necessary were taken to ensure the speedy completion of the programme laid down by the Shipping Controller.

The withdrawal for military service of skilled workers, he said, from the large shipbuilding yards explained why the output of tonnage had not been greater in the past. There was grave reason to fear that unless the military authorities would assist by returning the requisite number of skilled workers to the yards all the efforts of the Shipping Controller would have no better results. Mr. Ransiman did his best a year ago to accelerate the output of mercantile tonnage, and would have succeeded better had sufficient labour been available.

Lord Lochcarse, seconded the adoption of a resolution that the proposals for State ownership of the Mercantile Marine were contrary to national interest, there being no basis in comparison between inland communication and international maritime transport.

The Chamber also recorded its opinion that it was only under the free play of individual enterprise that British shipping could maintain its present position.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

"Godless" Working Class.
The working classes are deter-
mined not to have Christianity at
any price," said the Bishop of
Oxford at a Church House meet-
ing on religious education.
"Democracy is an enemy that we
have to contend with," he went
on. "But with all my heart I
deplore the idea of Churchmen
appearing in opposition to any
reform introduced by democracy."
Chaplain returning from the
front pointed out that although
75 per cent. of the men were put
down as Church of England, most
of them were totally ignorant of
the principles of their religion.

A Remarkable Coincidence.
The recovery of a stolen postal
order in an astonishing manner
was described at Bow Street
recently. Miss C. Bennett of
Wiltshire-road, Brighton, a Post
Office Clerk, was robbed of her
handbag while trying to enter a
bus on January 25. The bag
contained a postal order for 2s.
8d. She lodged no complaint
with the police, but on March 2,
when on duty at the counter in
Berners Street Post Office, a young
woman presented to her for pay-
ment the very postal order which
she had lost. It bore her signa-
ture. The young woman was
now charged with the theft, but
it was said she was of respectable
parents and good character, and
she was remanded.

Ceylon and Toys.
Ceylon has developed a toy
making industry, utilizing the
local timber and native workmen.
The Ceylon Joinery Company,
Short's Road, Slave Island, shows
large rocking horses of the stand-
ard European pattern, toy carts
and toy furniture, at prices well
below the imported goods. A
correspondent of Commerce says
that Blanco is being made locally,
a fact which may have its interest
to the manufacturers of the
original articles bearing this re-
gistered name. Eau de Ceylon is
being made as a substitute for
Eau de Cologne, and it is not in-
appropriate that an island famed
for spicy air should bottle its per-
fume.

Egypt's Help.
Allahabad, 28th March.—The
Pioneer's Cairo correspondent
writes:—The subscriptions to the
British War Loan collected in
Egypt amount to at least \$5,000,-
000, of which \$3,600,000 is new
money. It is calculated Egypt
has contributed roundly
about \$35,000,000 to various
British Loans, and at least an-
other \$8,000,000 to French and
Italian. These amounts include
investments made by the Egyptian
Government, but not subscriptions
of local banks, business houses
and residents who have been able
to subscribe direct from reserves
and funds which they possess
abroad. Altogether the total
amount of cash contributed to the
Allied Exchequers by Egypt
cannot be far short of \$50,000,000,
whilst the assistance rendered in-
directly must be worth as much
again.

Camel and Elephant Races.
Gwalior, March 20.—Supple-
mentary to the race meeting an
interesting Gymkhana was pro-
vided on the racetrack under the
management of Colonel Rawst
Khachar Secretary of the Sports
Club, and on the occasion two
events were provided which do
not usually figure on Gymkhana
cards. These were camel and
elephant races and there were
three of each of these in the first
series. The camels and elephants
were ridden by their own riders
and mahouts, but in each of the
two subsequent events some
compensation was afforded to the
numbers of jockeys here, some of
whom have had no mounts at the
races and these events created
much excitement as much to the
large number of spectators as to
elephants and camels who had
never been hunted by jockeys.
The well-known English steeple-
chase jockey Pike, who has just
come out to India, had his first
mount on an Indian racetrack
on a camel and on an elephant
and won a race on the latter.
The Sports Club was "At Home"
to all those present and handsome
prizes and champagne were given to
the winners.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived. Fresh assorted
American Sweets & Try's
Chocolates.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of all Members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce is called for 4.30 P.M. o'clock on **TUESDAY, the 24th April**, in Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building. All members are strongly urged to be present.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1917.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
10 MIN.	10 MIN.	10 MIN.	10 MIN.	10 MIN.	10 MIN.	10 MIN.	10 MIN.	10 MIN.	10 MIN.	10 MIN.	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.

8.00 P.M. and 9.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
10 MIN.	10 MIN.	10 MIN.	10 MIN.	10 MIN.	10 MIN.	10 MIN.	10 MIN.	10 MIN.	10 MIN.	10 MIN.	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

Extra Car at Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
Alexandra Buildings.
Des Voeux Road.

*Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in full. Tickets may be obtained by cheque or by credit order representing bank notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (MITSUBISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OGUNI, MURATA, KISHI-
IDATE, YOSHIMIZU, KONO, NAKA-
ZUTA, SATO, KAWADA, SHINKEI,
KAWAYAMA, SIBAI and OTSUKA
Collieries.
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—

MAKUNOUCHI, TOKYO.
BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI
MOJI, KANAGAWA, WAKAMATSU,
OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE,
KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-
HAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, YAMAGUCHI,
YOKOSUKA, HAWAII, PEKING,
LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, HAIKONG and
CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."
Cod. 3: Al. A.B.A. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACDONALD & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO.,
LTD. GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R.
BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO,
Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents
promptly executed at lowest
cash prices for all British and
Continental goods, including:
Books and Stationery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists'
Sundries,
China, Earthenware and
Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and
Accessories,
Uppery, Millinery and Piece
Goods.
Lancashire Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and
Metals.
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Fruit, Vegetables and Omelette Stores,
etc., etc.
Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Simple Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold
on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS

(Established 1814)
25 ABchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address: "Annulet" London.

For the best Meals, Refresh-
ments, Bread, Cakes and Con-
fectionery, before the war
prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE

NOTICES.

VICTROLA

The Entertainer
that never fails.



The Victrola alone can satisfy
every musical taste.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

MOUTRIE'S



N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY

EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.Tel. No.
1877.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

ERASMIC TOILET CREAM

A vanishing toilet cream which is non-greasy, delicately fragrant,
and very pleasant to use. It ensures clear, healthy skin and is
a sure beautifier of the complexion.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Ordinary General
Meeting of the Hongkong Tram-
way Company, Limited, will be
held at the Offices of Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
Pedder Street, Hongkong, on
WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of
April, 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON,
to transact the ordinary business
of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1917.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil
sold by us to be pure and
unadulterated.

Present price:—

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.40 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.20 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central.

2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN.

19 Des Voeux Road, West.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE

CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgages of House Property, etc.

Loans made on the Provident System.

TRANSFER, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEYS, etc. Undertaken and Executed.
(Rates and Particulars on application)
To the Office of
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General ManagersWAR LOANS INVESTMENT
TRUST OF MALAYA.

(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)

CAPITAL—\$6,000,000.—

In shares of \$10/—each (Straits

currency) fully paid.

THE Shares bear interest at

the rate of 6% per annum

which together with repayment

of capital in full on liquidation is

guaranteed by the Government

of the Federated Malay States.

Interest accrues from the 1st day

of the month following the date

on which subscriptions are re-

ceived and will be paid half

yearly on 1st January and on

1st July. Copies of the pro-

spectus and forms of applications

for shares can be obtained from

and subscriptions will be received

by any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of I. A.

& China.

The Hongkong & Shanghai

Banking Corporation.

The Mercantile Bank of

India Ltd.

MARTIN'S

APOLISTE

PILLS

A French Remedy for all Venereal Diseases.

MARTIN'S

APOLISTE

PILLS

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FUR-
NISHED or UNFURNISH-
ED ROOM. Board if desired.
Apply 6, Victoria View.

TO BE LET.—First class
FURNISHED ROOMS,
suitable for Single Men, or
Married Couples, with or without
board. Electric Light and Bell.
use of Telephone. Terms moder-
ate. Tel. No. 3. Apply T. E.
Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—FOUR-ROOM-
ED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,
and a "FLAT" in Humphreys
Buildings, Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.—
Kowloon Marine Lot 48,
with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft.,
suitable for coal storage, or
erection of godowns.

Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 2,
Connaught Road, C.
OFFICES in King's & York
Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens,

Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood &

Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, CAN-

TON.

Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND

INVESTMENT & AGENCY

Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—UNFURNISH-
ED. NO. 2 MACDONNELL
ROAD.—Apply: Johnson Stokes
& Master, Princes Building.

TO LET.—FIRST CLASS
SHOP in Chater Road near
Moutrie's Lane at rear. Apply
—Clark & Co.

TO BE LET.—No. 2,
STEWART TERRACE.
Furnished. Apply—H. E.
Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

WANTED.

WANTED.—WILLIAM'S
CHINESE-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY, second hand.
Apply "K" c/o the Hongkong
Telegraph.

WANTED.—Cheap SECOND
HAND IRON SAFE in
good working order. Capable of
holding fifteen to twenty thou-
sand dollars in silver coins.
Apply Bell c/o "Hongkong
Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS.

1917 Overland Touring Cars,

6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

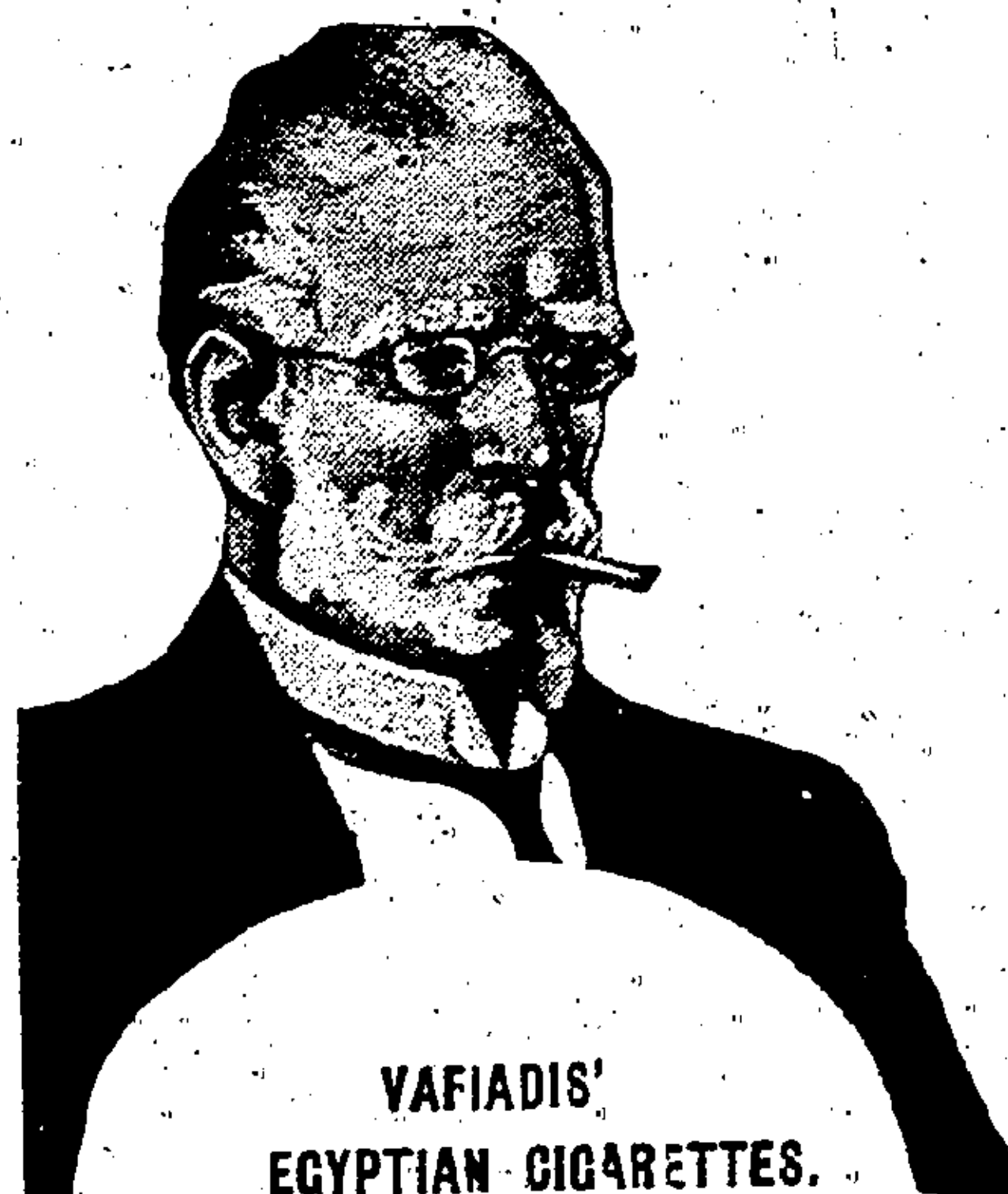
Apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street,

Hongkong 18th February, 1917

NOTICES.



VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
" "	50	2.35
" "	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
"Yildiz"	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
" "	50	1.85
Superline	20	.75
" "	100	2.40
" "	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.



NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

ALL ENGLISH

"OAKMORE"

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE LARGEST SELECTION OF LADIES'
AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES
IN THE COLONY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TO GOLFERS
AND OTHERSSMOKE EMBASSY
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO

THEY
BEAT
EVERY-
THING

COTELLA DAY
SHIRTS.

JUST RECEIVED:

A CHOICE SELECTION IN PLAIN WHITE
WITH SELF STRIPES MADE FROM THE
BEST ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS, WITH SOFT
OR HARD CUFFS.
IRREPROACHABLE IN

FIT. STYLE AND QUALITY

Prices from \$3.75 each.

J. T. SHAW

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

A Special Dinner will be served at the

GRAND HOTEL

On St. George's Day, April 23rd, 1917.

AT

\$2.50 per head.

The ENTIRE PROCEEDS of this

DINNER

WILL BE GIVEN TO THE
HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND.

A Special Concert after dinner has been
arranged by the Management.

Book your Tables early.

G. R.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

S.S. "MEIKAI MARU"

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-regis-
tration is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
S.S. "MEIKAI MARU"
will be despatched by the
Kisen Kaisha from this Port
Japan, San Francisco, Pan-
ama and South American Ports
TUESDAY, the 24th April
NOON.
For full particulars
Freight, etc., apply to
Agent, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Agents, The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of

INFECTIOUS and CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE NO 16.

DEATH.

DAWSON.—At 3 a.m. this morning, at the Government Civil Hospital, Edward William Dawson, of the Revenue Department, aged 38 years. Funeral will pass the Monument to-morrow (Sunday, 22nd April, 1917) at 4 p.m.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1917.

THE EXCLUSION OF GERMANS.

We published a leading article yesterday on the above subject, but we are quite sure, from the many comments which we have heard from all classes of the community on the rejection of Mr. Holyoak's proposal at Thursday's Council meeting, that we need offer no excuse for returning to the charge. There is not much room for doubt that, were a stranger to read the account of that meeting, he would speedily be brought to the conclusion that Hongkongites are a very long-suffering people. For to that stranger's eyes the matter would appear on this wise: our brothers and some have been slaughtered or maimed by the Germans; our commerce has, in great measure, gone awry; the Germans have lost no opportunity, here and in China, of causing sedition and many other troubles; they were ready to conspire against the lives of the Britishers of this Colony; they have torpedoed merchant ships passing to or from Hongkong; had the Emden been able to get into our Harbour she would have repeated her Penang exploits; long before the war broke out, Germans were undermining our trade. These are but a few of the things for which this particular spot of the Empire has to thank the Hun; and yet we are unwilling to further measures which would make for preventing his return! In addition to all this, we have been kept fairly well informed by Renter and the Home papers as to the manner in which Germany makes war; we know that her sons kill babies and turn an honest penny by exploiting the carcasses of their friends, while her daughters enliven the tedium of nursing by expectorating in the coffee of wounded British prisoners; and yet—we think it would be a mistake not to allow them to return to the Colony when war is over! Could tolerance and charity go farther?

We said rightly yesterday that this is the era of the business man. It is; for a most notoriously unbusiness-like Government has, all in a moment, put the old-fashioned commercial man to the right about, and has told him that, if the Huns are kept out of Hongkong, local trade will suffer. Saul is indeed among the prophets, and Mr. Holyoak will do well to hide his diminished head in the seclusion of some obscure Government appointment, while the amateurs come to their own by setting up in the business taipan line. If the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce believed that our trade would suffer by the loss of the Germans, it is passing strange that so astute a body should allow its Council representatives to suggest, in its name, the exclusion of these cultured folk. In what way is it suggested that we shall suffer? Through our shipping, apparently. But Hongkong, being so vast a distributing centre, must surely continue to import goods, whatever happens. If there are no German ships to bring in those imports, so much the better for our own shipping and that of our Allies. The goods must come, by hook or crook. And even supposing that we had to lose seriously by the Germans' being kept out, should we lose more than if they were back again, working in the dark and untiringly seeking to replace us among the Chinese, and to rob us of our trade with our own folk as well? To gain in point of shipping and to lose where our various markets are concerned is merely to save at the spot while we waste at the banghole.

H.E. the Governor attempted to draw a somewhat tragic picture, the other day, of poor little Hongkong isolated in the midst of an army of ideals while other ports were doing a brisk trade with Germany. We venture to suggest that Hongkong is far more likely to be isolated should it refrain from keeping the Huns outside its doors. There is no mistaking Australia's attitude in the matter; she is far too much concerned with the advancing of her own commerce to wish to invite rivals—and such rivals; while to instate that she will tolerate the evil presence of the Boche in her colonies is the noblest ally that Britain ever had. We are aware that the Colony's policy is dictated from Home; but who is doing the dictating just now? If this spirit of softness is going to underlie the Imperial Government's dealings with the Germans, may God help Europe. If it had underlain our soldiers' and sailors' bearing when we should have been conquering nations by now—when the Potsdam hog would be doing the dictating. But the Germans are not coming back. For there happen to be a few thousand soldiers in this Colony who will be ready to take very determined steps to prove to them that Hongkong has no room for their kind of culture, and who will be most unlikely to suffer themselves to weigh more heavily in the scale than the memory of those whom the Kaiser, with the full consent and aid of the people, has murdered or tortured or rendered homeless.

Comparisons.

If there be any who think that those advocating the exclusion of Germans from the Colony for a decade after the war are carrying the idea of retaliation too far, they may be interested to learn that extremely drastic recommendations are to come before the annual conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce which meets in London this month. There is, for example, a proposal from Manchester that enemy ships be not permitted to take part in the world's carrying trade until Germany has replaced in kind all ships and has paid full compensation for all cargoes which have been lost by the Allies through the Huns' piratical attacks. The London Chamber recommends that for a period of five years after the declaration of peace, enemy steamers be not allowed to use the coaling stations of the British Empire. These suggestions at any rate serve to show that those who favour harsh discrimination against the enemy when the war is over are not by any means confined to Hongkong. There is one other little point in connection with this matter. On the question of the "for-on" policy, the Hongkong Government was good enough to pass on to the Secretary of State a telegram from the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce expressing approval of the proposal. If, therefore, the Legislative Council does not see its way clear to identifying itself with the exclusion motion, would the Government be willing to forward to the Home authorities an expression of the Chamber's opinion on it?

Our Beggars. Concerning the mendicant question, a correspondent writes congratulating us on "the effective result of your influence regarding the beggars and bangers-on plying between the upper Glenelg Road and the lower part of Wyndham Street." He adds, however, that "there is still one beggar whose insistent pestering is most intolerable in such a public street." There is; and we have cause to be very much aware of this gentleman's attentions. If the Police will detail a man to take a stroll in the vicinity named, at almost any time of the day or night, they will be easily able to rope in the one remaining individual, who is a most repulsive-looking member of society. But higher up, on the Conduit Road level, the little quartette of decrepit old ladies still carries out its morning perambulations, much to the annoyance of residents in that locality. They are a most pitifully-conditioned party, and, if only for charity's sake, they ought to be removed to some institution where they could be properly cared for. At any rate, the public thoroughfare in a respectable neighbourhood is no place for them.

Cheating Shopkeepers. Once again there have been convictions in the Police Court against small Chinese shopkeepers for using weights whereby they have been able to obtain, in addition to their ordinary profit, an unfair advantage over their customers. Whilst we rejoice in the fact that the Police are trying to keep a watchful eye on these dishonest traders, and are endeavouring to bring them to book, the support given by the Magistrates is such as to make them far from enthusiastic in their work. Yesterday's cases proved that it is a really serious thing for the poorer class of Chinese to be systematically swindled out of their full measure, and shopkeepers who are brought up and dealt with as leniently as were those summoned yesterday, can afford to laugh at the fines imposed, for they reap a far bigger harvest than the law takes away. By imposing fines of \$10 and \$4 in cases where the purchaser is losing 10 per cent. and about four per cent. respectively, our Magistrates can never hope to teach shopkeepers that "honesty is the best policy." It surely should be the aim of the dispensers of justice, by the imposition of rigorous fines, to eradicate the practice of the much-loved petty cheating which is characteristic of so many Chinese shopkeepers. That is a duty which the Magistrates owe to the public whose interests they are appointed to safeguard.

DAY BY DAY.

A MAN IS NEVER AS GOOD AS HE SAYS HE IS—OR AS BAD AS OTHERS SAY HE IS.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.9/10d.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 473rd anniversary of the institution of the Order of the Garter.

Telegrams to Europe. In order to secure a quicker and more reliable service than it is at present possible to offer, the public is advised to use plain language as much as possible in telegrams to Europe via Northern.

Victoria Theatre. There was an overflowing house at the Victoria Theatre last night, when two excellent Gaieties were shown. Other items on the programme were further instalments of the sensational serial "The Iron Claw" and some American comic pictures.

Armed Robbers. A postman has reported to the Yau-mai Police that three men armed with weapons boarded his boat in Yau-mai Bay last night, and stole \$300. The master of the boat was slightly stabbed, and all of those on board were bound and gagged.

Opium Possession. A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of opium valued at \$8. Defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who said he did not think the Government wanted to restrict people taking a little. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

Alice Memorial Hospital. The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Dairy Farm Co., \$100; O. G. Alabaster, \$15; N. Yanagis, \$10; J. D. F. Malder, \$10; S. E. Greep, \$10; J. Bentley, \$10; A. Morris, \$5.

Patriotic Service. The service in St. John's Cathedral to-morrow at 8 p.m. will be of a patriotic nature in connection with the celebration of St. George's Day. The Lord Bishop will give an address and offer special intercessions. The collection will be given towards the relief of the destitute in the recaptured villages of France.

Onions. A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of a quantity of onions. Sergeant Wills said the man could give no explanation as to where he had got the onions from. Defendant had served one sentence before for a similar offence. His Worship sent him to prison for 14 days.

Jumble Sale. The Ladies Committee of Union Church held its annual jumble sale on Wednesday, the 18th, as a result of which a draft for \$11 has been sent to the National Orphan Home, Bridge of Weir, Scotland. The Committee takes this opportunity of thanking all those who so kindly sent goods for the sale. Within an hour, practically everything was sold.

Bijou Theatre. The Bijou Theatre is screening two very interesting riotous tonight—"The Corsair," a detective drama in six parts, and a Gaumont Graphic, showing the Gallies in the East. There will be several changes of programme next week, on account of the management having arranged to show a series of selected pictures brought to the Colony by a representative of a well-known film company. It will be remembered that some of these were screened at the Victoria Theatre, several days ago, at a private show. The following pictures will be shown during the week:—Monday and Tuesday, "The Woman in the East"; Wednesday and Thursday, "The Golden Chance"; Friday, "The Golden Partner"; and Saturday, the sensational farce "Are you a Mason?" All should see these wonderful productions.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending April 21, 1892.)

The Dollar. April 21.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/9½.

Not a Bad Figure-head. April 19.—The Government of Siam have decided not to lease the opium farm, but will try the experiment of working it under official auspices. Hongkong once tried the same game—in Sir "Guth" Bowen's time if we remember rightly—and the experience then gained are not to be repeated, although "I don't remember" Mitchell-Jones wouldn't make a bad figure-head for an Opium Farm if a wooden one were not available.

"The Most Stupid Official." April 19.—It is notified in the Gazette that Mr. A. K. Travers, our local postmaster, has been granted eight months' leave of absence on half-pay in addition to four months' vacation leave, dating from the 18th inst. We quite fail to see any just grounds for the money of the ratepayers of this colony being expended in this fashion. Mr. Travers, who by the way was most scandalously "jobbed" into the Hongkong Government Service by his uncle, the late Sir Arthur Kennedy, has been postmaster but a very brief period and it is only a few years since he returned from a lengthy holiday. As he is notoriously about the most stupid official in the Service we don't think his absence will be greatly missed, but this leave of absence principle is a bad one and cannot be too strongly condemned, and we therefore trust that representations will be made in Council to effect a very greatly needed reform. It may be noted that Mr. G. S. Northcott will, until further notice, direct the business of the post-office.

Our Legislative Council. April 20.—The Hongkong Legislative Council spends a great deal of time passing laws which are of no earthly use, such as the one dealing with Mr. Cooper's official title, or laws of universal inconvenience, such as the Merchant Shipping Ordinance of last year; but what is of real importance is overlooked. As our doubtless well-meaning but sarcastic Governor says "the Colony has had too much (bad) legislation." If some of the useless tailors' damms who draw pay for condescending to accept Civil Service sinecures could only be employed gathering information as to improvements needed in our local laws, there would be less necessity for the Whitehead Pruning Commission (which by the way, however, has not yet been appointed). For instance, Mr. Justice Fielding Clarke often has occasion to make severe comments on the iniquitous ignorance or carelessness of our law-makers, which has caused so much injustice in our laws. His Lordship's Torrington judgment alone would furnish solid and instructive food for a whole commission. But of course the Attorney General, whose lines in this colony, it must be admitted have not fallen in pleasant places, has something else to do, and so have all the rest. They are already overworked—as Herbert Spencer says, the hardest work of all is to do nothing. Yesterday, again, Mr. Justice Clarke had to express his surprise that if a coolie agrees to do ten cents' worth of work for another coolie, he must have his agreement stamped, and the stamp paid for, just as if he were a millionaire with a share contract, and if he doesn't his ten cent engagement may cost him a fine of \$10.50.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. April 21.—"Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares continue steadily on the downward line, and are now friendless at anything between 100 and 103 per cent. premium. Rumours of fresh troubles are again being whispered with bated breath in the highways and byways, but we hope there may be nothing in them. Anyhow, it is about time the Court of Directors were arriving at a slight sense of their responsibilities and attempting to do something, if it is only to make an official statement to show the actual state of affairs and therefore remove the prevailing panic. If they don't hurry up the Hongkong Telegraph will probably relieve them of trouble, as it has done on several occasions before. It would be interesting to know how much of the so-called Reserve Fund of \$6,800,000 remains to-day as a substantial and reliable asset, covered by bona fide and negotiable securities."

GERMAN FIRE-EATING SPEECHES.

Touching Faith in the U-Boat Campaign.

Amsterdam, February 28.—In the Reichstag yesterday, after the Imperial Chancellor had spoken, Dr. Spahn (Centre) said:—"Our confidence is firm, because it reposes on the submarine war, which, assisted by all means at our disposal, means the earliest possible termination of the war. England, which pretends to have been dragged in to the war against her will, in order to protect small nations, continues the war in order to enlarge her territory by one and a half million square kilometres. England attempts to starve our population, which takes no direct part in the fighting."

"It is misleading to talk of our giving up our claim to all indemnity, on the principle that everybody bears his own burden. This standpoint is not shared by the Chancellor. (Vigorous cheers.) All the damage and loss of property must be borne by the originators of the war."

Herr Scheidemann (Socialist) said:—"If our enemies are waging a war of conquest, we are waging a war of defence. Mr. Lloyd George is the father of new decisions. The intensified submarine war of the German Government was decided upon after the conference in Rome. We desire that it may bring peace soon. The first sequel has been the rupture with America. We regret this most deeply, but trust that our national strength, armed to the teeth, will render possible what our enemies consider impossible."

"The Chancellor, referring to his former utterances about war aims, did not withdraw anything. I did not hear the least contradiction of Count Tissi's (the Hungarian Premier's) recent speeches that the war must not last longer than is necessary for the security of the country. This prudent utterance has met with the greatest approval in Germany, though not among persons like Admiral von Knorr and Herr von Kirdorf, who desire to seize the Chancellor by the throat."

Herr von Westarp (Conservative) said:—"The refusal of our peace offer was a blow in the face of the German people."

"We are now employing the last fighting weapon, with which England's vital spot will be directly hit. New sacrifices require new compensation, new demands. A sufficient war indemnity is necessary to arm against the dangers of the future, and also for the resumption of economic competition. If our enemies are really not able to pay an indemnity, for what purpose then have we territory of economic value in our hands, conquered with our blood? Courland and Livonia offer ground for colonisation. With them we can also protect the interests of the Baltic population. At Brieg and Longwy we find coal and iron. The harbour of Antwerp we cannot do without. If we possess this the individuality of the Flemish population can also be protected."

"Everything must be avoided which might arouse even a gleam of appearance that there is any going back in the submarine question. We regret the recent loss of Dutch ships, but it is England's fault, she having prevented the ships from leaving during the period of safety. This is an earnest warning to neutrals. Nor can there be any going back before the demands of America. The whole nation agrees to that.—Reuter."

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TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Hawarden Castle has been given over for hospital purposes from March 1, but it may be hoped that the necessary alterations will not affect the "Temple of Peace," as Gladstone termed his study. Hitherto that apartment has been allowed to remain exactly as it was in the lifetime of the G.O.M., with its shelves crammed with books from floor to ceiling, and in one corner the collection of woodmen's axes, many of them sent to Mr. Gladstone as presents, and all used by him at one time or another.

Lord Curzon's description of King George as the most travelled Sovereign since the Emperor Hadrian is certainly just, says the Daily Chronicle. The difference between the two is that while King George did most of his travelling before he came to the throne, Hadrian made his extended journeys during his reign. In 13 years he covered most of the world then accessible to a Roman conqueror, and when he returned to the capital it was but to spend his declining years. If anyone cares to celebrate it, by the way, this year is the eighteenth centenary of Hadrian's accession, which dates from 117 A.D.

Scarcity of bread was experienced by Englishmen during the Napoleonic wars. In the worst days the richest examples by cutting off pastry and restricting their servants to a quarter loaf a week each. An attempt was made to make bread of barley, rye and wheat. Eden pointed out that a Cumberland labourer with a wife and family of five spent only 87 9s. 2d. a year on oatmeal and barley, whereas a Berkshire labourer with a wife and four children at home spent 436 8s. a year on wheaten bread alone. The problem of the starving South was to be saved by introducing cheap cereals. But country labourers stoutly resisted the adulteration of wheaten bread. And Arthur Young declared that all those who performed strong labour required bread made of white flour.

French soldiers have just had their daily pay increased from 2½ to 10d. (one franc). At the beginning of the war it was the lowest in Europe, being at the rate of only one halfpenny a day. It was a merely nominal sum supplemented by grants from home, and was paid every five days, 2½ at alternate times, and a penny and a three halfpenny packet of tobacco at others. It was in October 1915 that the poilu's pay was raised by statute to 2½.

Sweden and France share between them the honour of discovering glycerine and most of its properties, from the enjoyment of which we are to be restrained in order that the Government may make larger use of it for war purposes. The Swedish chemist Scheele discovered late in the 18th century that it was the sweet principle of oil, while sixty years later close investigation of it by Chevreul led to his discovery of margarine, stearine, and oleme. It was another Frenchman, however, Mege-Murrie, who invented in 1870 that substance bearing the first of those three names.

A Punch poet has been facetiously complaining of four words, now overworked and weary, which should be put on the black list of writers: "Vital," "insistent," "arresting," and "uplift." This is very well, but the effect is painfully and unconsciously impaired by the fact that the condenser falls head-over-heels into the very thing he condemns. In his verses we have "utterly," "scree," "connoting," and "(Heaven help us!) 'dynamic.'" These are all as weary and overworked as the pilloried examples. But when did the mentor ever become his own pupil?

Shanghai's Huns.

Says the X-China Daily News:—"Why is practically the whole German Consular staff still in Shanghai, with the exception of we believe, but two unimportant members? Has China broken off diplomatic relationships with Germany or has she not?"

HONGKONG'S SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Successful Sports at Happy Valley.

It was unfortunate that the weather yesterday, the day fixed for the holding of the Hongkong Schools Athletic Sports, was so unfavourable for the event, but so enthusiastic were all the schools competing that the long programme was carried through in an entertaining style. Quite a large crowd gathered at the Race Course, and the keen interest displayed was a healthy sign.

There was keen rivalry for the honour of winning the team race Challenge Cup, but St. Joseph's College, who have been winners for the past five years, again carried off the trophy.

A word of praise should be given to the organisers of the sports, the chief work of which fell on the Rev. Bro. Alphonsus, Mr. A. Hughes, and Mr. R. G. Southerton as Secretaries. The General Committee was composed of the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, the Rev. H. G. Griffiths, the Rev. E. W. L. Martin, the Rev. Bro. Paul, the Rev. G. E. S. Updell and Messrs. F. A. Britton, R. J. Birbeck, B. E. O. Bird, A. H. Crook, E. J. Edwards, J. O. Fletcher, L. Forster, T. F. Ford, A. W. Grant, J. Gallagher, W. L. Handyside, G. A. Hewitt, B. James, W. Key, Y. P. Law, B. E. Larard, S. S. Leung, H. A. Maxwell, A. Morris, G. Perkins, T. Pugh, J. Ralston, H. W. Ray, E. G. Stewart, H. Sykes, B. Tanner, and T. Thompson.

During the afternoon the band of the 74th Punjab, under Bandmaster J. W. Christian, rendered an excellent programme of music.

The prizes were presented to the successful competitors by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, who congratulated St. Joseph's College, and also the Committee and officials for having made such excellent arrangements.

Long Jump (Senior Championship)—1, Kwok Pok-heng; 2, R. M. Omar; 3, Chan Sz-pek.

100 yards Flat Race (Junior Championship)—1, D. Urquhart; 2, W. J. White; 3, Mahomed Hassan.

100 yards Flat Race handicap (Boys under 10)—1, Abdul Karim; 2, Ny Han-sin; 3, Tay Yeu-ai.

440 yards Flat Race, handicap (Chinese boys under 10)—1, Tsui Hok-hon; 2, Ho Wing-yun; 3, Hong Kam-sung.

High Jump (Junior Championship)—1, L. Ngok; 2, Pan Lung-wing.

300 yards Flat Race (Senior Championship)—1, R. M. Omar; 2, A. M. Sopher; 3, Kwok Pok-heng.

1 Mile Bicycle Race Handicap (for boys under 19)—1, A. E. Simmons; 2, W. Taylor; 3, Fred Pratt.

Half Mile Flat Race, (Civil Service Challenge Cup.) (For boys under 19)—1, B. A. Hyder; 2, R. M. Omar; 3, G. A. Hyder.

100 yards Flat Race, handicap (for boys of British parentage and under 10)—1, Neil Gerrard; 2, F. Goodman.

220 yards Flat Race (Junior Championship)—1, A. Mahomet; 2, D. Urquhart; 3, S. R. Razack.

120 yards Flat Race, handicap (for Chinese boys under 14)—1, Chui In-wan; 2, Harry Leung; 3, Yeung In-ki.

High Jump (Senior Championship)—1, Lui Tak-kat; 2, Tsui Hok-hon.

100 yards Flat Race, handicap (for girls under 10)—1, Mabel Blackman; 2, Betty Baker.

100 yards Flat Race, handicap (for girls of 10 and over)—1, Pauline Vieira; 2, Ruby Young.

120 yards Hurdle Race (Junior Championship)—1, A. Mahomet; 2, Wan Man-ki; 3, D. Urquhart.

120 yards Hurdle Race (Senior Championship)—1, W. H. Mufford; 2, Kwok Pok-heng; 3, R. M. Omar.

100 yards Skipping Race, handicap (girls of all ages)—1, Pauline Vieira; 2, Rosebud Young.

300 yards Flat Race, handicap (for Chinese boys under 19)—1, Tsui Hok-hon; 2, Li Man-hi; 3, Harry Leung.

60 yards Flat race, handicap, open to all comers under 7 years

THE YARN MARKET.

Imports "Waiting and Watching."

Messrs. Polihwalla and Kotwall, in their report dated April 20, state:—

Our foregoing report was issued on the 21st ult. The absolutely lethargic state of the market did not warrant the publication of our usual fortnightly circular on the departure of the last home-ward mail.

The fortnight under review has been almost equally devoid of any feature of interest or animation and in the face of the position of dealers to offer fair advances on former rulings, transactions have not been very significant. The jumpy state of cotton, which has skirted up to 13d, coupled with the difficulty of covering exchange against sales, renders the price disparity between this market and Bombay wider than ever and importers have no other option than to wait and watch the trend of events.

The aggregate of the four week's turn over barely reaches 5,000 bales, rates marking an advance of \$2 to \$3. The rise is especially noticeable in No. 12 spinnings, which have been dealt in pretty freely at advancing rates owing to the scarcity of arrival against previous contracts.

The market closes firm but quiet; there are decent orders on the market and should the exchange difficulty be got over, it is quite on the cards to expect an active resumption of trade.

Stocks are estimated at 22,000 bales, including 15,000 bales bargained for.

Arrivals.—The mail str. Khyber and extra str. Bombay, Saigon and Java Maru from Bombay have brought in 10,082 bales for Hongkong and 7,000 bales for Shanghai.

Shanghai advises a strong and advancing market, with fortnightly sales in the vicinity of 3,000 bales.

Japanese Yarns.—Paucity of stocks and scant arrivals hamper business which would otherwise be on a free scale. Sales are as follows:—200 bales 3 Horses No. 18s at \$17; 200 bales 3 Horses No. 20s at \$17; 1000 bales Yellow Jess No. 20s at \$17; 700 bales Nagasaki No. 20s at \$17; 300 bales Blue Fish No. 20s at \$18.

Raw Cotton.—No sales in Bengal or Chinese.

Quotations.—Bengal \$27 to \$32 and Chinese at \$31 to \$36 per picul.

Sino-Japanese Oil Well.

Hankow, 9th April.—The Sino-Japanese oil well at Hankow, which has been jointly organised by the Mitsubishi and the Japan Cotton Company, was registered as a Japanese Company at the Japanese Consulate-General at Hankow upon the arrival of its Managing Director Mr. Yamagishi.

of age)—1, T. Hammed; 2, J. Casumbow; 3, Po Sik On.

Sack Race (boys under 19)—1, Tang Fuk-cho; 2, Boon Joon-kin; 3, Yeung Kam-chuen.

200 yards Flat Race, handicap (for boys 10 years of age and under 19, eligible for British Schools)—1, A. E. Simmons; 2, W. Taylor; 3, K. A. Mason.

100 yards Flat Race, handicap (for girls of all ages eligible for British Schools)—1, Mabel Blackman; 2, Ruby Young.

Quarter mile (Ellis Kadoorie Cup) for boys under 19.—1, R. M. Omar; 2, B. A. Hyder; 3, Chin Kwong-yen.

Seven Furlongs Flat Race, handicap, (for past pupils and present pupils of 19 years and over)—1, W. A. Hyder; 2, D. Braga.

100 yards Three Legged Race, (boys under 19)—1, Ko Yau-cheng and Lo Wai-sun; 2, Wong Kam-cheung and Tsui Wafong; 3, Lee Chim-chee and Lam To-mai.

2 Miles Bicycle Race, Handicap, (for past pupils and present pupils of 19 and over)—1, M. F. Remedios; 2, A. Jackson.

Team Race—St. Joseph's College.

Senior Champion.—R. M. Omar.

Junior Champion.—A. Mahomed.

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HONGKONG TRADE.

A Fortnight's Activities.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report issued by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, under date of April 20, states:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—The demand for 101bs. greys continues in evidence, and sales have been effected locally at advanced rates which are, however, still below replacing cost. There has been some enquiry for white shirtings, but only a very small business has resulted, home prices being hopelessly above rates obtaining here.

Simultaneous business has been effected to a moderate extent in certain classes of fancy goods.

The last official quotation for spot Mid-American was 12.991, but it is reported that the price has since advanced beyond 13d.

Cotton Yarn.—Business during the last fortnight has been of better volume and prices have advanced \$2 to \$3 on account of small stocks and a firm Bombay market. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$118/148. No. 12s at \$132/148. No. 16s at \$148/168. No. 20s at \$152/188. Arrivals 9,200 bales. Sales 4,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 6,000 bales. Bargains 18,000 bales.

Woolen.—Nothing new to report in this section. Business very quiet.

Raw Cotton.—Still no market.

Metals.—Market is firmer, with some business passing in bars and plates. Stocks of plates are getting short, but fresh arrivals are shortly expected. Tinplates are very firm. New business is reported in steel rods and half rods—the latter at \$20.50 a picul.

Flour Market Report.—Market improving. Stocks over 200,000 bags. Quotations:—American Patent, \$4.40 per sack; American Cut-off, \$3.70; American Straight, \$3.25; Chinese (Shanghai), \$3.10-\$3.00; Japanese Cut-off, \$3.00; Japanese 2nd Patent, \$2.58; Japanese Straight, \$2.85.

Sugar.—Market declined. Canton silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dint and Co. report under date of April 7 as follows:—Stock: 2,000 bales. Market:—Silk.

The opening of fortnight under review was marked by further buying for France and America, which was kept up until the end of last month, when, owing to a rise in exchange, less eagerness was shown. Buyers however were again willing operators with a slight fall in exchange. Dealers have been able to get an advance of \$20 per picul as exchange fell.

The stock of old crop silk is now said to be nearly exhausted. Purchases of new crop silk in 22 1/2 cwt. for America are reported at \$765 to \$780 per picul.

Delivery, May, June, July to the extent of 500 bales. New crop silk is looked for on the market about the end of May, which is about three weeks later than last year. Waste has been dealt with to some extent at lower prices than our last quotation and there is still a good stock yet unsold.

According to police evidence the tendency throughout the country to spend the extra hour of daylight cut of doors was said of itself to have made for an improvement in the general moral tone. A marked decrease was noticed in some districts in juvenile offences.

Widely divergent views were received as to the percentage of reduction in the consumption of electricity and gas for lighting.

Mr. Hanbury Thomas, of Sheffield, estimated that as a result of the 4 1/2 months of summer time gas undertakings saved 260,000 tons of coal, and that the saving in expenditure to consumers was about \$475,000.

Mr. E. H. Fry, the Secretary of the Committee for the Regulation of Petroleum Supplies, estimated a 2 1/2 per cent. economy in illuminating oils, approximately 11,500 tons, adding that this figure represented two journeys by an oil tanker which would occupy four months.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

ENTRIES CLOSE April 25th.

Entrance Fee \$5 per team to be sent with the entries.

A meeting of the Committee will be held in the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion on THURSDAY, April 26th at 5.15 P.M.

F. LINDSAY WOODS, Acting Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 19th April, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—

Y.M.C.A. Division.

Tuesday, 17th inst.—8 p.m. First Aid Lecture by Divisional Surgeon S. Y. Lee; 9 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Saiyungpan Division.

Thursday, 19th inst.—8 p.m. Bandage Practice (Lieut. Corporal Wei Kan will take charge); 9 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Wednesday, 18th inst.—2.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Queen's College Division.

Tuesday, 24th inst.—4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Wednesday, 25th inst.—12.45 to 1.15 p.m. Gymnasium. Members of the Saiyungpan Division may attend.

Victoria Division.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST ARRIVED
A
SHIPMENT OF
PRIME & DELICIOUS
AUSTRALIAN
APPLES.

PERMANENT SUMMER TIME.

Home Office Committee's Recommendation.

The Home Office Committee which has inquired into the social and economic results of the Summer Time Act, 1916, issued their report recently. Mr. J. W. Wilson, M.P., was the chairman.

The Committee state that the vast preponderance of opinion throughout Britain is enthusiastically in favour of summer time and of its renewal—not only as a war measure but as a permanent institution.

The Committee recommend that summer time should be renewed in 1917 and in subsequent years; that its operation should be from the second Sunday in April to the third Sunday in September; that the change from normal to summer time should be made on the night of Saturday, Sunday, and the reversion to normal time from Sunday, Monday, and that the variation from normal time should be one hour.

The difficulties experienced were much less serious than critics predicted, and the Committee did not hear of any that could not be overcome with goodwill and organisation. Even those who believed that summer time might be prejudicial to their own interests admitted that the general public advantages more than outweighed any inconveniences that might be caused in particular cases.

"In a few years we believe that what opposition still remains will have completely disappeared, and that the whole nation will regard it as a wholly beneficial measure." If summer time is to be applied to Ireland at all, as the Committee think it should be, it must be applied in its entirety.

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CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 26th April, 1917, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April to 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager, Hongkong, April 14th, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE" (as arranged for ST. GEORGE'S DAY), will be repeated in aid of WAR CHARITIES on WEDNESDAY 25th inst. at 9.15 P.M.

Prices as usual:—\$2.—\$1.—\$1. (Children half-price on the Matinee).

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform will be admitted at half price.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Immediately SECOND ENGINEER for British steamer "Sisiman".

Manila. \$250 Philippine currency.—Apply 18, Nathan Road, Kowloon.



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- 108 Selection from "La Boheme."
- "Madame Butterfly" ...
- 180 Selection from "Tannhauser."
- Parts 1 & 2 ...
- 179 Selection from "Carmen."
- Parts 1 & 2 ...

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
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Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1036.

DES VIEUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira....	Sawa Maru Capt. Hayashi Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	T. 12,500 [TUES., 1st May, at noon. T. 12,530 [WED., 9th May, at noon.
VICTORIA, S.O., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Na- goya & Yokohama.	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi Katori Maru Capt. A. Kon Kamo Maru Capt. Inazumi Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 10,000 [SATURDAY, 21st April. T. 8,000 [THURSDAY, 3rd May. T. 21,000 [MON., 30th Apr., at 11 a.m. T. 16,000 [SATUR., 12th May, at 11 a.m. T. 13,500 [FRI., 18th May, at 11 a.m.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo. SHANGHAI and Kobe.		
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.		
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.		
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).		

NEW YORK via Manila,
San Francisco, Panama
and Colon.....
\$ Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	30th Apr. at noon.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	32nd May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	11th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
1st class to London G\$348. (£71.10.0), return G\$619. (£122).		
to San Francisco G\$350. return G\$437.50.		
* Cargo only. † Proceeding to South America Ports.		
* For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.		
Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, to return the world tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.		
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.		
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.		
Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.		
Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Anyo Maru	15,500 - 15 knots	11th Sept.
For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to		
T. DAIGO, Agent.		
KING'S BUILDINGS.		
Telephone No. 291.		

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
S.S. Arakan 22nd May. S.S. Bintang 12th July.
Tjisondari 11th June.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of
saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points
in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.
Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
JUNE 23, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.



**THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.**

Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 115, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	22nd Apr. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	24th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chean	24th Apr. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Huichow	26th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	26th Apr. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinba," "Taming,"
and "Teau." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric
fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teau."
SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
S.S. "Anhui," "Chean," "Szechuen," "Yingchow," "Shan-
tung," and "Szechuen," with excellent accommodation, electric
light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms; maintain a regular
schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving
Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and
Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and
Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoid-
ing the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Apr. 20, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijiboda		in port	22nd Apr.	KOBE
Tjikini		in port	25th Apr.	SHANGHAI
Tjilatjap		8th May	14th May	KOBE

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York Building. 110

**THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.**

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, en-
suring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FUOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 4 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 20th April, at noon.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 24th April, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

**INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 21st Apr. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues., 24th Apr. at 7 a.m.
SHAI, Moji & Kobe	Kutsang	Thur., 26th Apr. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Taisang	Sat., 28th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues., 1st May at 4 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and
Panama.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and
carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and "Kau-hai," some times
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accom-
modation, and the high ticket can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai,
through Hankow and Tientsin.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation; sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when
indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-
date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.
Calling at Whampoa and Cheloo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-
ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS

High Freight for Neutrals.

The shipping correspondent of
the "Times" wrote on February
15:—In his statement in the
House of Lords on Tuesday Lord
Curzon mentioned that this coun-
try had expressed its willingness
to pay increased freights to
neutral shipping, and the publica-
tion of this week of new scales of
rates applicable to neutral vessels
engaged in the coal trade between
the United Kingdom and France
and Italy indicates the high level
of the rates now ruling. It may
not be out of place to show how
very attractive the new freights
are to neutral vessels and, in-
cidentally, it may be as well
that the British public should
realize how very much larger the
profits of neutrals should be than
those of British owners. For
instance, the new scale allows
for an increase of 12s. a ton in the
coal freight to Italian ports, in
addition to an increase of 50 per
cent. on the limitation freights
announced at the end of last
month. The original rate, which
was applicable to British and
neutral vessels alike, and varied
slightly according to the ports
to which the coal was sent, was
about 62s., so that the present
outward freight to West Italy per
deadweight ton for neutrals is
62s. plus 31s. plus 12s., making a
total of 105s. Such a vessel
loading homeward with ore to
the West is entitled to a freight
which has just been raised to
7s., so that for a round voyage
her freight would be 175s. per
ton, which she should earn in
about two months. The latest
increases do not apply to British
vessels. If, therefore, any British
vessel were free to accept such a
charter her earnings would
amount to 7s. and a rate of
about 20s. for a homeward ore
freight, giving a total of about
82s., or less than half that earned
by the neutral. As a matter of
fact there are very few, if any,
British vessels free to accept such
rates. Practically all of them are
under requisition to the Govern-
ment and the comparison should
therefore be made on different
lines. The earnings of £15s. for a
neutral steamer, calculated
above, is based on the deadweight
tonnage, less the space re-quired
for bunker coals. A steamer of
3,500 tons gross would carry
about 6,000 tons of coal; of this
quantity about 600 tons would be
required for bunker, leaving
5,400 tons of coal as cargo. The
expenses of such a vessel,
including port charges, wages of
crew, stores, marine insurance,
and war insurance under the new
scale of rates might be put at
about £4 15s. per ton for the
voyage. They might be less.
Assuming a cost of £4 15s., a
clear profit of about £1 per ton
on the vessel's carrying capacity
would be left, making a total of
about £21,600 which she would
earn in, say, 55 days, or one-sixth
of the year, and representing a
total annual profit of £130,000.
If war insurance had been paid
on the old scale the surplus might
have been reduced to the neigh-
bourhood of £100,000. The cost
of war insurance has hitherto
been a very serious matter for
neutrals, and the new scheme of
insurance effects a very great
improvement in the position. On
the other hand, owners of a similar
British vessel requisitioned to
the Government would receive
11s. per gross ton per month,
amounting to about £ 900. Ex-
penses would amount to £10 a
day, or a total of £1200 per
month, leaving a surplus of profit
over expenses of £700 or £1400
for two months, giving a total of
about £2,800, per annum, out of
which the British owner has to
pay a heavy income tax. Putting
aside the question of taxation,
the profit to the neutral in the
example cited above would be 15
times that of the British owners,
and in any case would be many
times larger. British owners do
not seriously complain of these
enormous discrepancies. They
are incidents of the war and
profits have, as a
rule, during the war, admittedly
been large, in some individual
cases very large indeed. Still,
it could undoubtedly be
proved that no British owner,
relying on the Government's
requisition rates, could possibly
afford to pay the enormous prices
at present current for new
tonnage, even if yards were
available. That is one of the
reasons why the Government's
programme of standard cargo-
ship construction became
imperative. Every day, however,
the position of the neutral is
being strengthened further, and
at once and in the future he will
be very amply repaid financially
for any little anxieties to which
he may now be subject.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1917.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE SPANISH SITUATION.

Neutrality Still Favoured.

London, April 20.

Senhor Romanones has resigned because he is convinced that the submarine war is so harmful to the nation that continued neutrality may become impossible, but he finds that a large section of Spanish opinion, even Liberal opinion, is not unwilling to follow him.

The New Cabinet is Liberal but favours neutrality.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

French Still Pushing Ahead.

London, April 20.

A French communique states:—Enemy artillery has been active during the night to the south of St. Quentin. Our artillery vigorously replied.

We appreciably progressed in the Laffaux region and took forty prisoners. We repulsed several counter-attacks in this sector.

We carried, after grenade fighting, several trenches on the Vauliers plateau, and to the south-east of Courcy we gained ground.

To the east of Loivre, by a well-executed operation, we captured 250 prisoners.

Our barrage and machine gun fire nullified three stray counter-attacks in the Moronvillers region, with very heavy enemy losses. We took twenty prisoners.

Ten enemy aeroplanes and two captive balloons have been brought down since the 16th inst.

A German Version.

London, April 20.

A German wireless official message says:—Firing activity increases daily on the Arras battlefield.

The occupation of the fortified zone of Siegfried, in the Hidenburg positions, which has long been under construction, began on March 16 and terminated yesterday, by the abandonment of the Aisne bank between Orde and Saupir. The enemy follows hesitatingly.

The double battle of Aisne and Champagne continues to be normally strong.

The artillery action at Chemin des Dames ridge is strong.

French attacks near Brains and Cray, on both sides of Craonne, failed.

The French yesterday made a renewed attempt to outflank the Brimont position.

The French storming waves in their assault on the Aisne and Marne canal, five times broke down sanguinarily. We are masters of the situation there.

All day long there was fighting in the Champagne wooded region, between Tautzynauroy Road and Auberive, which latter we voluntarily evacuated.

Our counter-attack pressed back the enemy. We reached our objective. Thus the second French attempt to break through in Champagne, was frustrated.

The French so far have used more than thirty divisions on both battlefields. The French attempt to recapture the position lost on April 17 failed, but again they gained a footing on one summit.

AMERICAN DRINK PROHIBITION BILL.

London, April 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Democratic Caucus has voted in favour of introducing a Bill during the present Session, to prohibit the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors.

CANADA AND UNITED STATES' ENTRY.

London, April 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa, in the House of Commons, Sir George Foster paid a tribute to the United States on joining the Allies, "as a result of its convictions that the latter is morally in the right."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the entry of the United States into the war, had vindicated the principle that any nation that pretends to be civilised must side with the Allies; that there is solidarity among all nations that the law of might as right cannot for ever go unchallenged.

LOYAL U. S. CATHOLICS.

London, April 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Baltimore states that the Catholic Archbishops of the United States, have sent a letter to President Wilson, pledging the whole-hearted loyalty of Catholics in the United States as regards the war.

AMERICA DAY IN LONDON.

London, April 20.

To-day is America Day, and in London the respective flags were everywhere entwined. There was a formal celebration at St. Paul's, and the Cathedral was crowded. Their Majesties, the King and Queen sat under the dome, while the members of the Cabinet, ex-Members of the Cabinet, Diplomats and High Commissioners sat behind. The service opened with the singing of the hymn "O God Our Help." Then followed prayers, giving thanks for the entry of the United States into the war, for victory for the Allies and a lasting peace, after which, the battle hymn of the Republic was sung to the tune of "John Brown's Body." The American Bishop of the Philippine Islands preached an eloquent sermon, in which he referred to the Allies fighting for the great commonwealth of mankind. "Our war is a holy war." Anglo-American hymns were played during the service.

FOR THE FRONT.

An interesting little ceremony took place at the offices of the Sanitary Department this morning, when Inspectors W. Old and S. Kelly, who are proceeding Home for service at the Front, were made the recipient of farewell presents. The whole of the staff were present and the Head of the Sanitary Board, in handing the departing men their colleagues tangible expressions of regard, wished them the very best of luck, and a speedy return to Hongkong.

There was also a farewell gathering at the V.R.C. last evening, leave being taken of five members of the Club leaving the Colony for the front. The evening's programme took the form of a smoking concert, a very enjoyable time being spent. The departing men were the recipients of every good wish.

MILITARY FUNERAL.

Order No. 25, issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., states:—

The O. C. announces with deep regret the deaths on the 21st inst. of Regimental Quarter Master Sergeant E. W. Dawson, and on the 17th inst. of Private W. Gallagher.

The funeral of the late Quarter Master Sergeant Dawson will take place on Sunday, the 22nd inst., passing the Monument at 4 p.m. The firing party, pall bearers and all ranks attending will parade at Ting Lok Lane (Observation Place) on Sunday the 22nd inst. at 3.45 p.m. Dress: Drill Order with topees. Sidearms only; except firing party.

LICENSING BOARD.

It is notified that a meeting of the Licensing Board will be held in the Council Chamber on Friday, the 27th inst., at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering the following applications under the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911:—

From Tokaturo Miyajima for a restaurant-keeper's adjunct licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at the premises No. 45 Hsiphong Road, ground, first and second floors, Kowloon.

From Alexander German for a publican's licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at the premises No. 3 Queen's Road Central, under the sign "Astor House Hotel."

From Frederick Reichmann for permission to leave the premises of the Grand Hotel during the night.

FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

For Homeless Populations in Northern France.

SEVENTH LIST:

J. H. Woolcott	...	25
C. A. H.	...	50
Rev. Mother Superior	...	25
St. Paul's Institution	...	20
Li Lam	...	100
J. Scott Harston	...	50
Lee Seng and Co.	...	690
Professor Danenberg	...	10
(proceeds of Concert)	...	25
H.	...	25
Himly and Co.	...	15
Prof. & Mrs. Gallucci	...	25
G. W. Barton	...	25
M. and Mrs. E. L.	...	25
Sim	...	25
A. Kotas	...	50
T. F. H.	...	10
W. S. Brown	...	10
H. T. Wilgerson	...	5
A. W.	...	25
J. Theimer	...	100
Hong Yip & Co.	...	175
Peak Club	...	...
Previous Lists	...	...
Total	...	...

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences, and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—
York Building, Tel. 1574. **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.**
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" { For dates of sailing apply
S.S. "VENEZUELA" { at Company's Office.
S.S. "ECUADOR" {

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to—
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Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 21st APRIL, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1917.

The Company's Steamship
"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.
SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
MORRIS MANHORN (First Floor, Opposite the Bank of China)

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

VICTORIA
THEATRE.

COMMENCING ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 24th.

a new PATHE SERIAL entitled

"THE NEW ADVENTURES

OF

J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD."

The first Comedy Serial ever Screened.

14 EPISODES.

Featuring Burr Mc Intosh,

Lolita Robertson, -Max Tigman.

From the stories of George Randolph Chester.

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NOTICE.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

MONDAY, April 23rd, 1917.

DISTRIBUTION OF BADGES, ETC.

WITH reference to the Circular Letter sent out by the Ladies Committee, will ladies in charge of Centres kindly note that for the convenience of those desirous of attending the Gymkhana to be held at Happy Valley on the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 21st inst. Trays, Tins and Badges will be distributed at the City Hall on SATURDAY between 12 and 1 p.m.

The Distribution will be continued in the afternoon between the hours of 2.30 and 5 p.m.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 23rd the Centre Depot has been changed from the City Hall to the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion, (kindly lent by the Committee of the Hongkong Cricket Club) it is therefore requested that all Tins be handed in at the Cricket Club Pavilion and not as previously advised at the City Hall.

The distribution of Tins, Trays and Badges, etc., on SATURDAY next will take place at the City Hall.

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CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"BENDORAN,"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th April, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 30th April, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th April, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
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Hongkong, 18th April, 1917.

NOTICES.

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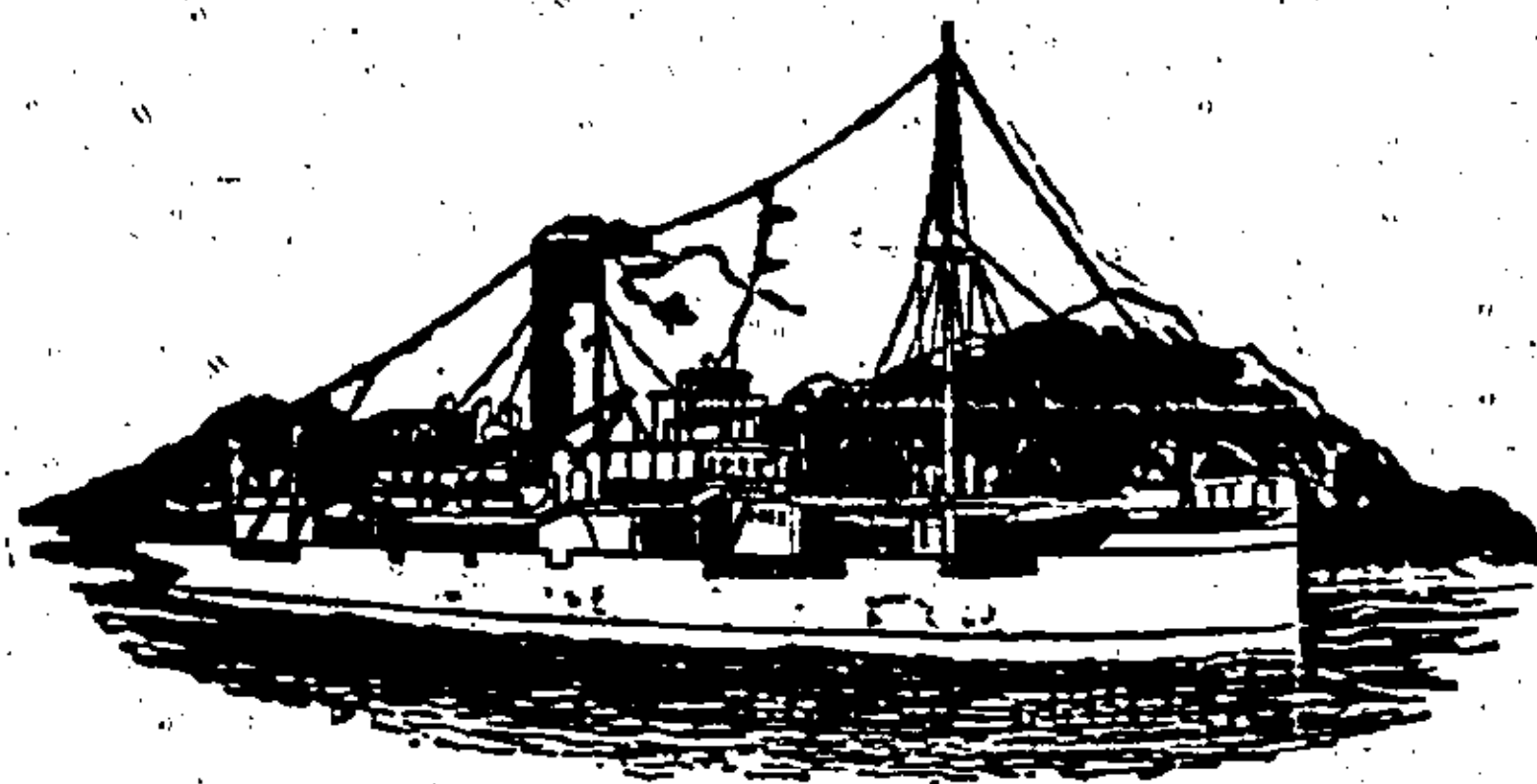
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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA."

From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI and MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, at stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong before Bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Saturday, April 21st, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after April 23rd, 1917, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately for countersignature.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
R.C. MORTON,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1916.

NOTICES.

UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 26th April, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be closed from 16th April to 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1917.

TSANG FOOK.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the TWENTY-
EIGHTH ORDINARY GEN-
ERAL MEETING will be held
at the Company's Offices, St.
George's Buildings, on SATUR-
DAY, the 5th May, 1917, at 12
o'clock NOON, for the purpose
of presenting the Report of the
Directors together with a State-
ment of Accounts to 28th Febru-
ary 1917, and electing Directors
and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from the 21st April, to the 5th
May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of
Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Hongkong, 17th April, 1917.

BRITISH TRADERS' IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that
the FIFTY-FIRST OR-
DINARY YEARLY MEETING
of the Company will be held at
its Head Office, No. 4 Queen's
Buildings, Hongkong, on
THURSDAY the 26th April 1917,
at 12.45 p.m. for the purpose
of receiving the report of the
Directors together with the
statements of account to 31st
December, 1916, and of declaring
Dividends &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from 16th April to 26th April,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1917.

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR
Open on WEDNESDAY, the

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WATER COLOURS

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TEL.

GERMANY TO-DAY.

What The Prisoners Tell.

The German prisoner, in his muddy blue-grey uniform, with the fear of death staring out of his eyes, was wolfishly devouring the regulation meal of "bully" and biscuits.

"Good," he said with a satisfied air when the last crumb had gone; "very good. We don't have food like that on our side."

He was one of the many hundred prisoners who have been captured by the British in the ruins of the past few weeks. These men have all been examined and their condition studied. What can be learned from them of the state of the German Army and of Germany itself?

Look at the men. Naturally they arrive in our lines muddy, dishevelled, and often with faces showing mingled apprehension and relief. They do not look very attractive objects, but can you expect it from men living for days or weeks amid appalling mud and then, after terrific shell fire, taken captive by a yelling crowd of khaki-clad soldiers, who with bomb and bayonet—rushed the trenches almost before Fritz knew they were there?

The men here come mostly from Bavaria and East Prussia. Of these the Bavarians are the better fighters. The East Prussian regiments include many German Poles and a considerable proportion of wastrels.

They generally seem sufficiently, although not over-abundantly, fed. Last December deserters arriving in our lines told appalling tales of starvation. One Pole declared that his company had had nothing but jam, bread, and tea for weeks. No one says this now. On the contrary, they talk of a decided improvement in their rations recently. To-day the usual meals in many of the German companies are coffee and bread for breakfast, a sloppy meat dish, half soup, half stew, for dinner, and coffee and bread for tea. Jam is often issued as well, and there is a small supply of artificial butter tasting like car-grease. Tea is more and more used as a substitute for coffee. When the fighting is strenuous the food is increased. When in reserve or on a quiet part of the line it is reduced. But there is general agreement among the prisoners that the food recently has improved.

What of the physique of the men? Some companies are almost incredibly low, others are very good, while most are mixed. Three prisoners brought in recently from one sector formed the most extraordinary trio that could be imagined. They were little more than dwarfs, only two or three inches over five feet high. One had lost his right eye and had to shoot from his left shoulder. The second was half-witted and had not been called to serve until he was thirty-two. The third was a young degenerate. They said that theirs was a specially short company. Yet it had been placed in the front line to hold a part of an important position.

You might conclude from this that the German army is very low down. Yet a few days later we captured another three prisoners. These were so tall that they made the Canadian who escorted them in, himself over six feet high, look small. They came from a regiment of the Russian Guard Reserve, recently transferred from the Russian front to the west. It is a very smart body. When the lines were raided at 3 a.m. the Guards were already shaved. They fought like demons. But their fighting strength did not save them or their dug-outs from the Canadians.

Many of the Germans are in a mixed crowd. The worst companies are being used as cannon fodder, to hold the lines while the preparations for the spring offensive are being carefully made. Picked troops behind. But even say that we find an increasing number of young, immature, small-limbed lads among the prisoners, quite unfit for war.

Nothing is markedly worse than this. Some men have no clothing at all, not even a shirt. Others have very poor clothing. Wool is markedly

absent, except in socks. The Germans are wearing a new artificial wool made from wood fibre, but apparently neither the soldiers nor the people at home like it. There are constant complaints from wives in letters found on the men about the scarcity and poor quality of clothing material of every kind. They frequently ask the men to send home their old woollen socks, however old and worn out. Every thread of wool is precious.

The Bavarian prisoners grumble openly about the Kaiser and about the folly of Germany in plunging them into this war. "If Prussia loses this war we will have her and become an independent kingdom again," they say. "If the King of Bavaria had been German Emperor there would have been no war with England," is another common remark. "Wouldn't it be rather mean to leave your pal in a hole?" one young English officer suggested to a Bavarian who was preaching separation. "We couldn't stay, because there will be such heavy taxes to pay if we lose the war that they would ruin us," the man replied. When it was suggested to him that Bavaria would have to pay her share whether she separated from Prussia or not, he scratched his head perplexedly. Such things were beyond a plain peasant soldier.

The letters from home found on the prisoners deal largely with food conditions in Germany. They do not wholly bear out the extremely unfavourable reports of German conditions now circulating in England. They show want, but not starvation, in the towns. Some towns suffer more than others, and all are feeling the pinch. In the country, however, things are not nearly so bad, for the rural population can supplement their rations in many ways. There is shortage of many customary things and absence of some; anxious, worrying days, but again, I repeat, so far as the letters show, no general starvation.

Many of the writers openly long for peace, but, again, there is little in the letters to suggest despair or consciousness of probable defeat. Late last year, when the German Chancellor suggested peace negotiations, the letters were full of expressions of rejoicing. "Thank God, our illustrious Kaiser is at last about to give the world peace," was the common sentiment. That phase has gone, and the most recent letters proclaim confidence in the submarines. The weapon, they say, has at last been found that will beat the Engländer! It is always the Engländer who looms in the letters as the great foe.

It may be, of course, that the people at home in Germany conceal their worst conditions from their soldier relatives or are afraid to reveal them. That is a point on which I express no opinion.

Earlier in the war German soldiers when taken prisoners were often sullen and resentful, showing an intense sense of conscious superiority over their enemy. Then the talk was all dominated by the strain of "Deutschland über Alles." Here the change is striking.

The talk of Germany dominating the world has gone. Germany, they declare, is now defending herself against those who would destroy her. The one wish of most of the men is to return home and to hear no more of war. They speak almost with awe and terror of the effect of our artillery fire, of how it scorching their lines, smashing their trenches, exploding their ammunition dumps and causes them constant casualties. One man incidentally stated that his company commander visits the lines once in three weeks. The British C. O. lives in a dugout among his men.

The evidence supplied by the German prisoners and their letters, while it does not confirm the extreme views of German exhaustion, does show declining moral, a decided enthusiasm, approaching internal divisions, and the dread of coming disaster.—Daily Mail.

Gone to Fiji.

The American doctors connected with the Rockefeller Institute, Drs. Darling and Barber, who have been engaged on research in the F.M.S., have concluded their work, and left for Fiji.—Malay Mail.

MUTINOUS GERMAN WORKERS.

Serious Strike in U-Boat Construction Yard.

Amsterdam, February 24.—The facts which I sent you nearly a week ago, giving such a vivid description of the German people, and the troubles of the German Government, and which have been confirmed from other sources, can now be supplemented, with further facts of a startling nature, which brings news from the distracted Fatherland up to a few days ago.

My new informant, who was in Germany this week, said hundreds of workmen in the big shipyards and ammunition factories are falling ill from underfeeding. At the great Vulkan yards at Stettin, where the principal work for a long time past has been submarine construction, there is a serious lack of hands, solely due to the failure of the Food Dictator to provide them with enough food to enable them to drag themselves to the yards.

This physical failure of the men's strength has been added to by a strike of many hundreds of men in the same yards, as a protest against the lack of food. This strike is now going on, having already lasted a fortnight.

When the trouble began there were noisy crowds parading the streets, the police frequently using their arms freely. Open breaches of the peace have now stopped in this centre, but discontent, anger, and the spirit of revolt are gaining strength every hour, while the number of the strikers is constantly increasing.

Bad as are affairs in Stettin, they are much worse at Hamburg, where they are greater numbers of poor people. In the middle of last week, Hamburg was the scene of an enormous demonstration, in which thousands of hungry women and ill-clad children walked in silence through the streets in the direction of the house of the burgo-master.

At open spaces and street crossings various detachments of this hungry mass halted to listen to the speeches of leaders who are now showing unexpected boldness in their words. On nearing the house of the burgo-master all further progress was stopped by police and soldiers, who drove the masses away in the roughest manner.

Affairs in Berlin itself are not less threatening. Already 8,000 employees of the famous General Electric Company have made united demands for higher wages and sufficient food.

Many hospitals in Berlin are overflowing with the sick men who have collapsed from starvation during work.

The plight of the women and children of the capital is pitiable. In almost endless columns they form up at the back doors of all the more expensive restaurants to receive what in normal times would be thrown away as kitchen refuse. This offal is now distributed among them under the supervision of the police.

Many savage quarrels break out among these desperate people, who, of course, even under the eyes of the police, to push and drag one another out of the foremost places.

In spite of the severe cold most of the poor children are barefooted. Seeking shelter and some warmth, they creep into station waiting-rooms, only to be driven out by the police.

Much has been attempted to relieve the distress, but the authorities themselves often seem helpless either to obtain supplies or see to proper distribution when supplies are available.

Even the public soup kitchens set up by authority are frequently unable to supply hundreds who depend on them for keeping the life in their bodies. Moreover, as all who use these kitchens must pay in advance for all food, it often happens that after payment they are sent empty away.

At Dortmund, last Monday, things were just as bad, and the population much more desperate and unruly. Many shops were on that day sacked by hungry mobs. When the police tried to preserve order and protect the shops, the mobs flew at the police, and until soldiers were called in, was general rioting, in

CAUSES OF SOUTH AFRICAN REVOLT.

Clear Evidence of German Designs.

Cape Town, Feb. 20.—The report of the Commission consisting of three Judges of the Supreme Court appointed in November, 1915, to inquire into the origin of the South African rebellion is published to-day. The main conclusion is that the rising was due to the lingering hope of a considerable section of the Transvaal and Free State people that their independence might be restored. A war with Germany afforded the opportunity, while the factious hostility of the Herzogites to the Botha Government predisposed many for the rash adventure, though they were not consciously anti-British.

The report contains interesting evidence of the German designs. Mr. Olliers, a member of the Union Parliament, stated before the Commission that after the Agadir incident (in 1911) Andries de Wet, on a visit from German South-West Africa told him that the Germans were quite ready with their plans and had their guns already massed on the border near Bitterfontein ready to attack the Union. They had 70,000 Mauser rifles, and expected that when war began in Europe in five years' time Dutch South Africa would rise.

The report also contains a letter dated August 31, 1914, from a Ludersticht magistrate to the Governor of Windhuk reviewing the political situation of the Union. The letter expresses the opinion that, having regard to the events connected with General Hartog's election from the Cabinet, it would be possible to foment a rebellion, adding that the first might possibly be led from Holland. The writer urged that Walflah Bay, the Guano Islands, and an extension of the German border would be easily obtainable from the new Republic, particularly if a few millions were given as a sop to Dutch pride. The letter also deals with the necessity of the Union ports for Germany in war time so as to limit the food supply of England and as a menace to British rule in India.

The Commission finds no evidence of direct communication between the German authorities at Windhuk and any other Dutch leader except Maritz, though it was proved that de la Rey plotted a rising almost as soon as war broke out, and that de Wet, Maritz, Bayers, and Kemp were afterwards drawn in.

which many women and children were injured. Cavalry rode with drawn swords right into the midst of the desperate, starving crowds.

In Dortmund there are many Belgians who have been deported from their own country. These unhappy Belgians are kept like criminals in special buildings adjoining the factories where they are being forced to work. They are never allowed to leave the precincts of these factory barracks, the excuse being that they would endeavour to escape, if given an inch of free movement.

The real truth of this matter, however, is that the native population of Dortmund, and other places are fiercely opposed to these importations of Belgians, who, they say, must consume food which would otherwise be available for the German population. It is also true that many Germans had previously helped Belgians to escape.

The whole situation, indeed, is in the deepest sense of the word, desperate. Every item of information reaching Holland on Germany's situation increases the anxiety here, for it is being asked how long Germany can continue in her present state, knowing that in Holland there is plenty, and even luxury.

Moreover, much of this smouldering and occasional bursting into flame of hunger and desperation is actually taking place at points which can almost be seen from Dutch territory. Indeed, there is growing up here the opinion that Germany is really seeking an occasion to break with Holland, in order to take whatever chance there may be of getting food by some means or other, and that soldiers were called in, was general rioting, in

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Donors paying subscriptions direct to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are requested to write their names on the paying-in slip, in order that they may be acknowledged.

CORDITE FROM KITCHENS.

Waste Which Helps to Beat the Enemy.

"I estimate that the Army is now supplying from its camp kitchens enough glycerine a year to produce the cordite necessary to fire ten million 15lb. shells."

This example of what can be done by organised economy was given to a Daily Mail representative lately by Mr. John W. Hope, chairman of the committee of soapmakers and military representatives which deals with the use of waste bones and fats from camps.

"We convinced the Army authorities, early last year, that there was usable waste. That committee was appointed and we organised the collection of all waste fat and bones from every camp in the kingdom. They go to the nearest soapmaker for the production of tallow and glycerine. The fat contains about 10 per cent. of glycerine and this is sent to the Ministry of Munitions. It amounts to 1,000 tons of glycerine a year. Our contract with the Government for glycerine is at the pre-war price of 550 10s. a ton, but glycerine today in the United States is being quoted at \$240 a ton.

"We have paid \$30,000 a month to the various plants during the past six months. Each unit has its account with us, and from what used to be wasted it now secures a monthly cheque, which goes to the mess fund, to provide extra comforts for the men.

"The system has been extended to the base camps in France, where the fat is rendered, down and sent home in barrels, and also to the Navy, which need to pitch this waste overboard.

"It is too early as yet," said Mr. Hope, "to estimate the results from the Navy, but they will be large. The military authorities wish it to be generally known what is being done, and how important it is that there should be no waste."

CRUELITIES TO BELGIAN SLAVES.

Threatened With Bayonet, Rifle and Machine Gun.

The Belgian Government has received fresh news concerning the treatment of Belgians deported to Germany. A number of these men have escaped from Germany, and made the following declaration to the Belgian authorities:—

All the men of our village, from 17 to 55 years of age, were ordered, at the sound of the drum, to appear on 5th December last before the local military control at Florenville (Belgian Luxembourg). They were told to take a light pack with them, 20 marks (\$1), and enough food for 24 hours. Those who did not come would be seized by force.

About 200 of us gathered at Florenville on the appointed day. The selection was made without any regard whatever to age, trade, profession, physical strength, or social class, but the few men who had consented to work for the enemy in Belgium were, of course, not taken. We were at once urged to sign an engagement. As we all refused, we were led to the station between rows of soldiers and Uhlans. The crowd—mostly women and children—was ruthlessly pushed back.

The journey from Florenville to Munster, lasted 28 hours. By then some other deported men had got into our train, so that there were nearly 500 of us. They left us an hour standing on the platform at Munster, where the crowd mocked us and insulted us, then they marched us between soldiers to the Munsterlager, where we arrived at 8 o'clock at night. There they gave us our rations of rutabaga soup and some blankets. (The rutabaga is a kind of beet-root used only for cattle food before the war, and has to a great extent replaced the potato in Belgium.) At the camp we got a cup of coffee in the morning, a ration of rutabaga soup at midday, and in the evening a piece of bad bread and some more soup.

We met in the camp a great number of men deported from Mons and the surrounding district. They had arrived six weeks before, and were in a most pitiful condition. Two of them died before our eyes in one day. Strong men of 20 to 30 were absolutely worn out, and walked like old men with bent backs and shuffling feet. They had undergone terrible experiences. Having refused to work for the enemy, they had been taken to a punishment camp, where they had been compelled to work in the marshes for 42 days in the coldest weather with only their shirt and trousers on and without food during the whole day.

One day a patrol trained a machine-gun on them and, as they still refused to sign an engagement, they were fired at with blank cartridges. Another day soldiers threatened them with rifles and bayonets. The same story was told us by all those who had been to the "Straf-lager."

There was in the camp a labour bureau visited by all employers of the surrounding towns. Some of us, unable to stand the regime of the camp any longer and hoping to be able to escape more easily if we were not under immediate military supervision, consented to work in the Mannesmann munition factory at Gelsenkirchen. We were promised a daily salary of 8 to 12 marks (\$1.25 to 1.75), out of which 2 marks (\$0.25) would be taken for our board and lodging. We were to be allowed to correspond with our relatives in Belgium, and to receive parcels from them. We were promised leave after two months in order to go to Belgium, and to be definitely released after four months. But after a few days' work we soon realised that none of these promises would be kept. Our cards to Belgium never reached their destination, and our salary was not paid. They took 3 marks 25 (\$4.38) for our board, and after six weeks at Gelsenkirchen we were only given 8 marks 50 (\$11.25) one day's wage. We finally succeeded in reaching the frontier at the end of January last.

REVENUE OFFICER'S DEATH.

Sudden Demise of Mr. E. W. Dawson.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death, which took place suddenly, early this morning, of Mr. Edward William Dawson, who was widely known in the Colony, not only in his official capacity as Revenue Officer, but also in many of the social activities of the community. Widely respected by a large circle of friends, the news of his death came as a painful surprise.

The deceased, who was only 38 years of age, was a native of Victoria, Australia, first coming to Hongkong in 1904 as a ward-master at the Government Civil Hospital. Two years later, he was appointed a second class Sanitary Inspector, and, in the following year, he was made storekeeper. It was in November, 1909, that he was made a Revenue Officer, and at the time of his death had risen as high as he could in such an appointment.

Having appeared to be in the best of health for some time past, he was found to be suffering from a slight attack of appendicitis a few days ago and was advised to undergo an operation, it not being thought that it would be attended by any danger. Entering the Government Civil Hospital on Monday evening, the operation was performed on Thursday, and the deceased seemed to be doing extremely well, until, at one o'clock this morning, a distinct change for the worse was noticed. Becoming unconscious, the deceased passed away at three o'clock. The late Mr. Dawson leaves a wife and two young children, for whom much sympathy is felt.

A keen sportsman, the deceased was well-known among the bowling and cricket fraternity, playing for the Civil Service Club, on the Committee of which he sat for many years. His cricket play during the past season was exceptionally good. He was also a good rifleman, and could be numbered amongst the best shots of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves. In connection with this force the deceased was a prominent member, having been one of the original members. Joining as a private, he soon gained promotion, and for a number of years past had held the rank of Quarter Master Sergeant, doing much useful work in this capacity. Since the outbreak of war, he had spared no pains to be of assistance, and he was amongst those recently mentioned in the London Gazette as having performed valuable war services.

The Order of Scottish Freemasons has lost a prominent brother in the death of the deceased. Besides being a Past Master of the Naval and Military Lodge here, he was a District Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasons for Hongkong and South China.

The deceased was also, closely connected with St. Peter's Church, and, as recently as Easter Monday, was the moving spirit in arranging a very successful picnic.

The funeral takes place tomorrow, the cortege passing the Monument at 4 p.m.

Tobacco and Wine Bank.

Recently there was a report that Mr. Niu Chuan-shan, Director of the Bureau of Tobacco and Wine, tried to raise capital for the introduction of a tobacco and wine industry bank. He has now succeeded in persuading a certain Tsoh-tun to raise the amount of \$200,000 and a certain foreign banker, the amount of \$250,000. As soon as he has raised a total amount of \$1,250,000, he will start the banking business in the capital.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED.

WANTED.—MASTER MARINER, at present in a position, wishes to BECOME HIMSELF a First-class sailor. Apply Box 1177, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

1.-SELLERS; SA.-SALES; B.-BUYERS; N.-NOMINAL

Hong Kong, 11th March, 1917

**MONDAY
NEXT,
23rd APRIL,
WET or FINE.**



**FANCY FETE
AND
CAFE CHANTANT
AT
VOLUNTEER
HEADQUARTERS.**
(SPECIALLY COVERED IN AND
BRILLIANTLY LIT BY ELECTRICITY.)

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE FROM 3.30 P.M. TO 6.00 P.M.

CAFE CHANTANT IN DRILL HALL.
MOVING PICTURES, JUGGLERS, ACROBATS, SINGERS, INSTRUMENTALISTS, VENTRILOQUISTS, ELOCUTIONISTS, ETC.
WORDS and SPACE preclude of giving full and STARTLING DETAILS of the magnificent assembly of TALENT
WIT, and SPLENDENT SPECTACULAR.

SEE the MENAGERIE and SIGNOR TOBOLSKI.
FEED the ELEPHANT.

HEAR the VENTRILOQUIST---PROF. "VOCALI," D.A.M.L.I.A.
LISTEN to the "MUSICAL TRAMPS"

and

DON'T FORGET the "MOVING PICTURES."

ENTRANCE FEES ----

TO CAFE CHANTANT (INCLUDING TEA) ADULTS, \$3.00; CHILDREN, \$1.00.
TO SIDE SHOWS ADULTS, \$1.00; CHILDREN, 50cts.

For Full Particulars See Official Programme, to be had on the Premises for a mere Modicum.

A WELCOME FOR ALL--AND THEIR MONEY.

NOTICES.

MEUKOW BRANDY



Purveyed to
House of
Lords,
The Govern-
ment Depart-
ments at
Washington,
U.S.A.
AND
The
Different
Navies and
Armies.
Sold Everywhere.
Sold Agents:—
H. RUTTONJEE
& SON,
16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

E. HING

WING WOO STREET
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.

SMOKE THE POPULAR CIGARETTES

M. C. C.

CORK TIPPED. Per 100, \$1.50
GOLD PLAIN. " " \$1.50
PLAIN. " " \$1.25
M.C.C. SPECIAL
PLAIN TIPPED Per. 20, 35 cents.

SOLE AGENT:—CRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

The Graeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in stock, from all big
class Egyptian Cigarette manufacturers, fresh stocks, such as Nestor Giansoli
N. D. Tocco, M. Melachrine, Dimitrio, Simon Artz, Messero Freres' Feinco
Specials, Isherwood Brothers, Westminster Specials, etc.

POPULAR PRICES.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS
will be CLOSED for the
transaction of Exchange business
on MONDAY, the 23rd instant,
at 1 P.M.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1917.

NOTICE.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

THE THERAPION
is a new and powerful
remedy for all kinds of
rheumatism, neuralgia,
migraine, etc. It is
entirely free from
poison and is
entirely safe for
all ages. It is
entirely new and
entirely powerful.
It is the only
remedy of its kind
in the world.
It is the only
remedy of its kind
in the world.
It is the only
remedy of its kind
in the world.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER & GENERAL
BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY
the 25th & 26th, April, 1917.

commencing each day at 11 a.m.
(and continuing in the afternoon)
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.

A Large Quantity of Black &
Brown Boots & Shoes, Patent
leather dress boots, Buckskin
boots and shoes, rope sole shoes,
fine quality coloured linen soft
shirts, white woollen sweaters,
woollen vests, American linen
under suits, bath gowns, bathing
suits & drawers, silk & lisle
socks, silk ties, sun hats, straw
hats, silk mufflers, lady's &
gent's raincoats.

Also
A Quantity of Real Panama
Hats.

On view from Tuesday, the
24th, inst.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS,
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, CIGARS
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.
Factory at Yuenmatt

OFFICE: No. 38, Des Vaux Road, W.
Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in
this class of Goods. Our Fruit &
Cigars are all fresh and of the first pick.
Our Syrup is prepared from the best
quality of Sugar. We give our special
attention to the business and factory
arrangements.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Messrs. H. S. K. & Co.
Telephone 1234 & 125.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Buxton M. Jap. ss. 1,808, Matsumoto,
20th Apr.—Wakamatsu, 14th Apr.
Coal—M. B. K.
Ceylon's Br. ss. 420, Hudson, 2nd Apr.
Hongkong, 18th Apr., Coal—L. &
Co.
Fengyin, Br. ss. 1,310, Harris, 20th Apr.
Weihaiwei, 14th Apr., Gen.—B. & S.
Hupsh, Br. ss. 1,215, Scott, 2nd Apr.—
Bangkok, 13th Apr., Rice—H. & S.
Iida M. Jap. ss. 3,554, Tashiro, 20th
Apr.—Singapore, 14th Apr., Gen.—
O. S. K.
Kurgpin, Chi. ss. 1,474, Howe, 20th
Apr.—Fuzhou, 13th Apr., Rice—
Chinese.
Kinki M. No. 11, Jap. ss. 738, Minami,
20th Apr.—Keelung, 18th Apr., Coal
—Chinese.
Taihei M. Jap. ss. 2,101, Hornichi, 20th
Apr.—Fuzhou, 13th Apr., Gen.—
M. B. K.
Taga M. Jap. ss. 1,477, Kanai, 20th Apr.
Keelung, 18th Apr., Coal—M. B. K.
Tjitaroom, Dut. ss. 5,774, Oldenburger,
10th Apr.—Amoy, 19th Apr., Gen.—
J. C. J. L.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Gubbay Miss Theimat
Savarys

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast
for to-morrow will be found
on a Second Extra.

On the 20th at noon, No returns from
Japanese stations. Pressure has in-
creased moderately over N. China, and
with few exceptions, has decreased
slightly elsewhere. A moderate anticy-
clone is situated to the north-west of
Shanghai and a depression to the north
west of Taiwan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.97 inch.
Total since January 1st, 7.37 inches,
against an average of 9.39 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. E. & S.E.
winds,
moderate;
cloudy,
rain.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds,
moderate.

3 South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Lamook. The same
as No. 1.

4 South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Hainan. The same
as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant,
Hongkong Observatory, Apr. 20, 1917.

Printed and Published for the
Proprietor, by George William
Cade Barnett at 11, Ice House
Street, in the City of Victoria,
Hongkong.

ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT.

Monday, 23rd April, 1917.

MONDAY, 5.15 P.M.

"THE WOMAN" (5 parts).

MONDAY, 9.15 P.M. MATINEE

"GOLDEN CHANCE" (5 parts).

TUESDAY 9.15 P.M. & WEDNESDAY 9.15 P.M.

PATHE'S GREAT COMEDY SERIAL

"RUFUS WALLINGFORD."

THURSDAY, 5.15 P.M.

"TENNESSES PARTNER" (5 parts).

THURSDAY, 9.15 P.M. MATINEE

"ARE YOU A MASON?" (5 parts).

Friday, 9.15 p.m.

The Final Episodes (19th & 20th)

"IRON CLAW"

Now you will know who the Laughing Mask is.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Cosiest Theatre in Hongkong.

"THE CORSAIR"

An Exciting Detective Drama in 6 parts.

WAR GRAPHIC: "The Allies in the East"

Next Week. Special Programme

Monday & Tuesday: "The WOMAN" (Drama in 5 parts).

Wed. & Thursday: "The GOLDEN CHANCE" (Drama in 5 parts).

Friday: "TENNESSES PARTNER" (Drama).

Saturday: "ARE YOU A MASON?" (Farce Comedy).

All should see these Wonderful Productions.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND-OFFICE BUILDING)

Commencing SATURDAY, 21st April.

Showing:—The Final Episodes

7th, 8th & 9th of

"TERENCE O' ROURKE"

and COMICS.